The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXX NO. 1 BOMBAY: JANUARY 4, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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Marshal And Madame

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SOVIET HEROES RAM NAZI PLANES

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" upon Junior Lieutenants P. Kharitonov (left), S. Zdorovtsev (centre) and M. Zhukov (right).
"In an air combat with an enemy bomber, Zdorovtsev, after having spent his ammunition, hacked off the enemy's tail with his air-screw. The bomber went down and exploded. Zdorovtsev safely landed on his aerodrome. Zhukov rammed an enemy bomber with his own plane and himself safely returned to his base. Kharitonov rammed an enemy aircraft, hacked off its tail and brought it down. Then he safely landed on his own aerodrome."

MAN IN FOLIAGE

Lt. Shogiradze, whose anti-tank battery destroyed six German tanks in a single day.

SHE DEFENDS MOSCOW

A woman motorcyclist of the Moscow air-raid precautions organization is shown receiving her assignment at A.R.P. headquarters.
—*International News Photo*

German troops fighting in the streets of Kovno.

A street in Smolensk divided between returning refugees and advancing German troops.

Both these photos represent German propaganda pictures first radioed to New York.

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Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 4, 1942

A TALE OF '42s

History Strikes A Topical Note

By N. N.

Another '42 has arrived this week.

On this occasion, it would be of interest to know what other preceding '42s have been outstanding in the history of India.

The first '42 worthy of mention is the year 542 A.D. It was the year of Mihiragula's death. Mihiragula was a great Hun ruler who ruled a part of the Punjab from Sialkot as his capital. This Barbarian king was driven out from his throne by King Yasodharman of Malwa. Mihiragula fled to Kashmir, seized the throne there and reigned until his death in 542 A.D.

The next '42, 642 A.D., is also an important date in the history of India. It was during this year that Pulekesin II, the Chalukya king, was defeated and slain by Narasimha-varman, the Pallava king of Kanchi. Pulekesin is best remembered as the brave South Indian monarch who repelled Harshavardhana's attacks and stopped the extension of his territory southward of the Vindhyas.

A Dreadful Year

From 642 A.D., one has to skip to 1342 A.D. to record another outstanding '42. This 1342 was a dreadful year for India. Muhamad Bin Tughlak, the famous 'mad' monarch of Delhi, was on the throne and a famine devastated the country. It was specially severe in Malwa and Delhi provinces. Muhamad Bin Tughlak's bad government had put a stop to all agriculture and that, combined with wars, rebellions and an early cessation of the rains brought about the famine. "Thousands upon thousands of people men, women and children, died in the streets, with none to burn or bury them or even to look at them. Whole towns were depopulated and the entire country-side looked like a funeral ground for many a year to come."

Muhamad Bin Tughlak, it must be told to his credit, made an attempt at relief by giving generous loans from his treasury to the ryots; but the loans could not be used as no drought animals were available and the surviving people were too weak to do any work.

Akbar's Birth

1542 A.D. was the year of Akbar's birth. Humayun, his father had been defeated two years previously by Sher Shah, a revolting Afghan chief of Bihar. Desperate and homeless, the Mogul ex-king wandered through Sind and in the November of 1542 took refuge in Umarkot under its Rajput chief, Rana Prasad. In that little principality, amidst every sort of inconvenience, Akbar was born on the 23rd of November. Little could the miserable Humayun think that day that his child would one day become the emperor of the whole of Hindustan.

1542 is important too, in the history of Christianity in India, for it was during the May of that year that Francis Xavier, the first Jesuit missionary to land in India arrived at Goa Born in Spain in 1506, Xavier led an adventurous life as a missionary of the Society of Jesus, having visited in his life-time Palestine, Socotra, India, Malacca, China and Japan. For ten years, he remained in India and in 1552 left for China where he died near Canton. He was cannonised after his death and is now honoured by all Roman Catholics as the patron-saint of all foreign missions.

Dupleix As Governor

In 1742, Dupleix the famous Frenchman, became the Governor of Pondicherry. For twelve years from that date, he ruled the French Indian dominions and held intrigues with South Indian potentates, until recalled to France in 1754.

In Arcot in 1742, the ruling Nawab, Safdar Ali, was cruelly put to death by his brother-in-law Murtaz Ali Khan of Vellore. Murtaz Ali entered Arcot as the Nawab, but on the day of his arrival, a revolt occurred in his own army. His palace was surrounded but the usurper escaped to Vellore dressed in woman's clothes. The revolting soldiers placed on the throne an infant son of the murdered Nawab.

1742 is an important date in the history of the city of Madras. During the November of that year, the villages of Vepery, Perambur, and Puthupak were granted to the English by the Nawab of Arcot. Two other villages to the South of Madras, Yeranavur and Shadyankuppam, were also leased out on Shrotriam tenure at 'pepper-corn' rent.

War With Afghanistan

During 1842, a hundred years ago, India was at war with Afganistan. It was the fourth and the last year of the first Afgan war—a war which was the result of Lord Auckland's 'Russian Bogey.'

Arguing out that a joint Russian-Afghan force would invade India, Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, sent an Indian army to Afganistan. Many successes met the invaders and after Kabul was taken, the British generals dethroned the Amir Dost Muhammad and sent him as a captive to Calcutta. Britain's protege, an Afghan noble named Shah Shuja, was placed on the vacant throne. This was in 1839.

1840 and the first half of 1841 went on peacefully for the British army of occupation. During the later half of 1841, insurrections began. At the head of the rebels was Akbar Khan, a son of Dost Muhammad.

When 1842 began, the British army was in such a position that a treaty of capitulation had to be signed. On New Year's Day, the treaty was signed and the British army at Kabul began its retreat.

Treaty Of Capitulation

The army consisted of 4500 troops, Indian and European, 12,000 camp-followers and a number of women and children. Seven days later, when the retreating force came out of the Khoord Kabul Pass, only 800 were living. The rest had been preys to the Afghan cold and the bullets of Afghan tribesmen.

Three days later, six hundred more died. On January 13, only one man was alive. He, Dr. Brydon, emaciated wounded and suffering reached Jalalabad—and told the British garrison there that he was the sole survivor of an army of 16,500 men.

Meanwhile, in India, Lord Auckland had been replaced by Lord Ellenborough, who arrived in Madras on February 21. He was determined to conclude this disastrous Afghan affair as early as possible and began to work for it.

Bad news again came from Afganistan. Ghazni, held by a British garrison had fallen and an-

(Continued On Page 30)

A NEW YEAR WISH

By Lalitha Moses

What shall the New Year bring
The gladsome season of Spring?
The warm soft-scented rain,
Fields of ripening grain,
Flowers and birds again.

What shall the New Year bring?
Summer's warm caressing!
April clouds of fleece,
Jasmine scented breeze,
Melodies of birds and bees,
Murmur of summer seas.

What shall the New Year bring?
Golden morns when kokils sing,
Glowing days and silvery nights,
Sparkle of myriad lights,
Mystic orient's magic sights.

What shall the New Year bring?
A season of Peace
When wars shall cease,
When Tyranny flees
And the bells of Liberty ring.

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1. **Which war in English history is associated with flowers?**
2. **Who or what are (a) Vodka, (b) Polka, (c) Skoda.**
3. **Who is the most famous woman Kathakali dancer of South India?**
4. **Who wrote (a) Lady Chatterley's Lover, (b) If Winter Comes, (c) Devdas, (d) Prithvi Vallabh.**
5. **What is "the Fourth Estate"?**

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

DR. BENES'

BLUE-PRINT OF POSTWAR EUROPE

"The Morrow Of Victory Is More Perilous Than Its Eve"

By DR. EDWARD BENES President of Czechoslavakia

THE signing of the Armistice 23 years ago marked the end of a rather swift process of disintegration among the Central Powers.

Even a month beforehand the ordinary fighter knew that the end was near and when on October 28, 1918, the Czechs and Slovaks declared themselves to be an independent people the authority of Vienna was powerless to resist.

This declaration of independence marked the visible end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Naturally there was jubilation and soon Allied soldiers believing they had fought a "war to end war" were anxious to be demobilised and to return home. Never was it more necessary to heed Mazzini's warning that the morrow of victory is more perilous than its eve.

Treaties of peace were concluded without the participation of Russia and were not ratified by the United States, two of the world's greatest powers. For years there was no wide bridge of understanding between Moscow, Paris and London and the estrangement of Moscow had fateful consequences in the autumn of 1938 when the Munich Agreement sealed the doom of Czechoslovakia and in 1939 when Poland was attacked by Germany.

Hopeful Sign

To-day we have the solemn assurance that the Soviet Union and Great Britain will never make a separate peace with Germany. It follows that Soviet Russia's contribution to the future European settlement will be full and ready. To my countrymen, living once again under the foreign yoke, the recognition by the democratic powers of the British Empire, the United States and the U.S.S.R.'s role in the world is one of the hopeful signs that the second great war will not be followed by a third.

The Czechoslovaks are geographically too near Russia to accept the German thesis that the Soviet Republic forms no part of the European comity of nations; just as unalterable geography makes them neighbours of the Germans, Magyars and their fellow-Slavs to the end of man's time on earth.

Englishmen learned to forget their past wars with the French and Americans, the co-guardians of the Atlantic. In my own part of the world memories are apt to be rather long. Because I realise the fundamental importance of good neighbourly relations, I put in the forefront of my Government's activities during the past year the promotion of a closer union between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"One by one" has been Hitler's policy in peace as in war. He profited from the suspicions which were roused when Czechoslovakia and France concluded their pact with Moscow.

Five Problems

He profited from the suspicions, deep historic suspicions, which existed among the neighbours of Czechoslovakia, and he tempted Poland and Hungary to share in the dismemberment of the Republic. He profited from the suspicions which existed between Poland and Russia and sowed dissension at a time when, above all things, democracy needed its Three-Power Pact.

But when Germany began her treacherous attack upon Soviet Russia, Poland knew who was her real enemy. General Sikorski exchanged a state of war for a military alliance with the Soviet Union and for the right to establish military units on Russian soil. Magnanimity has triumphed over past errors. In this same spirit the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments have met together constantly to hammer out the implications and structure of their closer union.

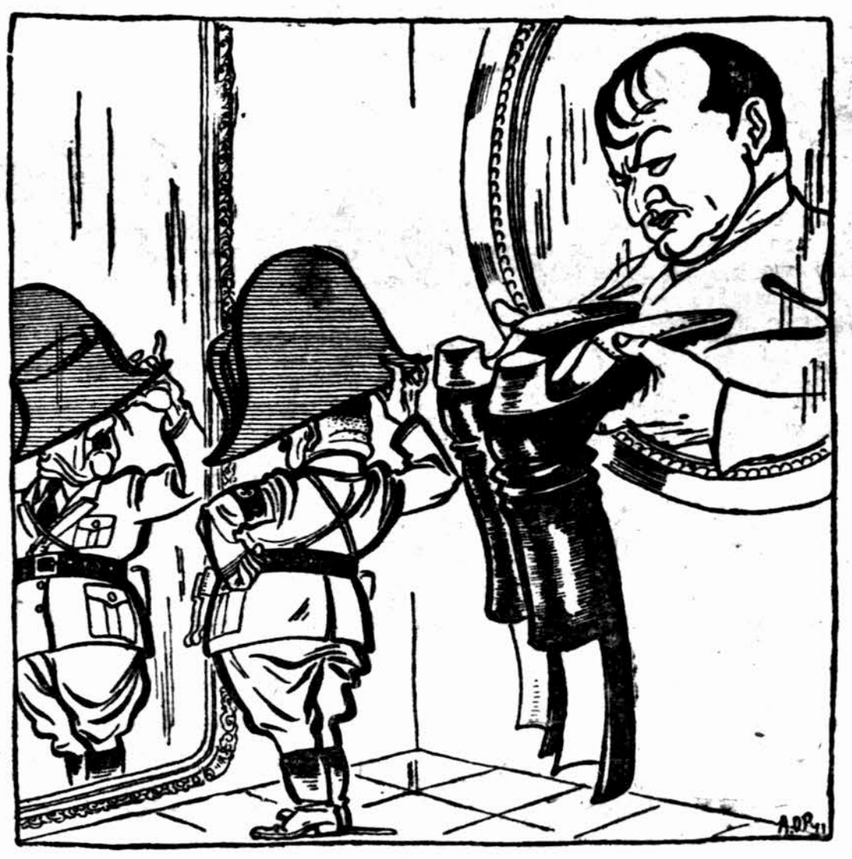
It is our major problem, neighbourly relations, and of course successful solution is dependent on the western powers; the future of Italy and post-war Germany the future of Franco-British relations and the Low Countries; the future of the Balkan and Scandinavian Countries, above all the relations of Great Britain, the sea gate of Europe and the United States. Each of these five problems has a fundamental bearing on the future settlement of Europe.

A Democratic Fortress

Our own particular contribution will be a Central European Confederation. A confederation wherein economic and trade rivalries are equitably regulated; wherein there is proper control of military, naval and air force activity and preparations and wherein—taking all local varieties and regional aspirations into account—there is a broad similarity and harmony of political development; for it is clear that a liberal regime cannot be yoked to an oligarchic and tyrannical regime.

The confederation must be, of necessity, a democratic fortress. It does not follow that we seek to impose Czechoslovak methods of representative government upon our neighbours. The looser ties of a confederation happen to be stronger than the real bonds of union are likely to become.

We want solidarity of defence, harmonious relations between industry and agriculture, intimate political collaboration and close cultural co-operation. We want our confederation to be strong enough to act as a firm pillar of the future peace settlement and to earn the fear and respect of would-be aggressors.



Napoleon's shade gives Hitler a bit of wise advice: Napoleon: "Adolph, you would better take my boots, too; you will need them for the return flight from Russia".

A Commonwealth

It must never again be possible for the successor of Hitler to gain the mountain ranges of Bohemia by playing off one people against another, and in the establishment of a confederation lies the assurance that defeated Germany will be deprived of her present possession, not only of Czechoslovakia and Poland, but of Austria.

There are some who think that this central confederation should be a revival of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is nothing of the sort. The Czechs and Slavaks will be masters in their own country. So will the Poles and any other Central European country that would join them. It will be a kind of Central European Commonwealth, a confederation "sui generis" and but for the inevitable confusion with the British Commonwealth of Nations, I should prefer to speak of a Commonwealth of Central European Nations.

Some argue that a commonwealth must have a figurehead. I am not at all convinced that this is necessary. For us a Hapsburg restoration simply is not a living issue at all and I notice that Vichy France, for all the ostentatious rejection of the 1789 revolution, has not rescinded her republican status.

A Clear Fact

The time is not yet ripe for fixing in detail the structure of this commonwealth. Some Central European countries are still in the throes of contradictory force. The war has still to be fought and won. We do not yet know who are to be the chief protagonists at the future peace conference. Nor do we know whether Italy will escape from the Nazi clutches or whether France, recovering from her terrible disaster, will display that brilliant diplomacy which has helped her to recover from the defeats of 1815 and 1871.

The independent Government of Czechoslovakia has its association with Poland and the other allied nations as well as with Moscow, London and Washington, and is prepared for eventualities. Committees on Czecho-Slovak-Polish collaboration are meeting frequently. At the moment one fact clearly emerges.

If the claims of a confederation or commonwealth in Central Europe demand a partial surrender of sovereignty, it will be made by the states taking part in this constructive plan for Central Europe.

UNDERWATER COMMUNISM

Communism exists in several places in Nature, but one of the strangest cases is that of the "hydroids" known as "millepores." They are sometimes called "elk-horn corals," although they are not corals at all. They live in branched houses constructed by the tiny animals and these houses have the appearance and somewhat the shape of some kinds of coral. You can guess, from their nickname, "elk-horn corals," that they build houses that have branches something like the antlers of elk. These "millepores" are found in the warm ocean waters off the Florida Keys, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

The dried skeletons (or their houses) are pure white. But when the animals occupy them, there is a reddish tinge due to the colour of the animals themselves. Out of each little opening in the shell protrude the tiny arms of one of the animals in this communistic colony. When you take a look at the many arms through a magnifying glass, you might call it a flower.

SPECIAL JOBS

The various animals have special jobs to do. One does nothing but sting the food with its tentacles, so that some of the others which have mouths may swallow it. The ones with stingers have no mouths. The ones with mouths have no stingers. So they work together: all for one, and one for all. The living mouths would be helpless without the sisters who have stinging apparatus. And, in the same way, the stingers would be helpless without the mouths. It is perfect communism. All of the food belongs to the colony as a whole and not to any one individual. All are fed at a common table. And it is successful—in the sea.

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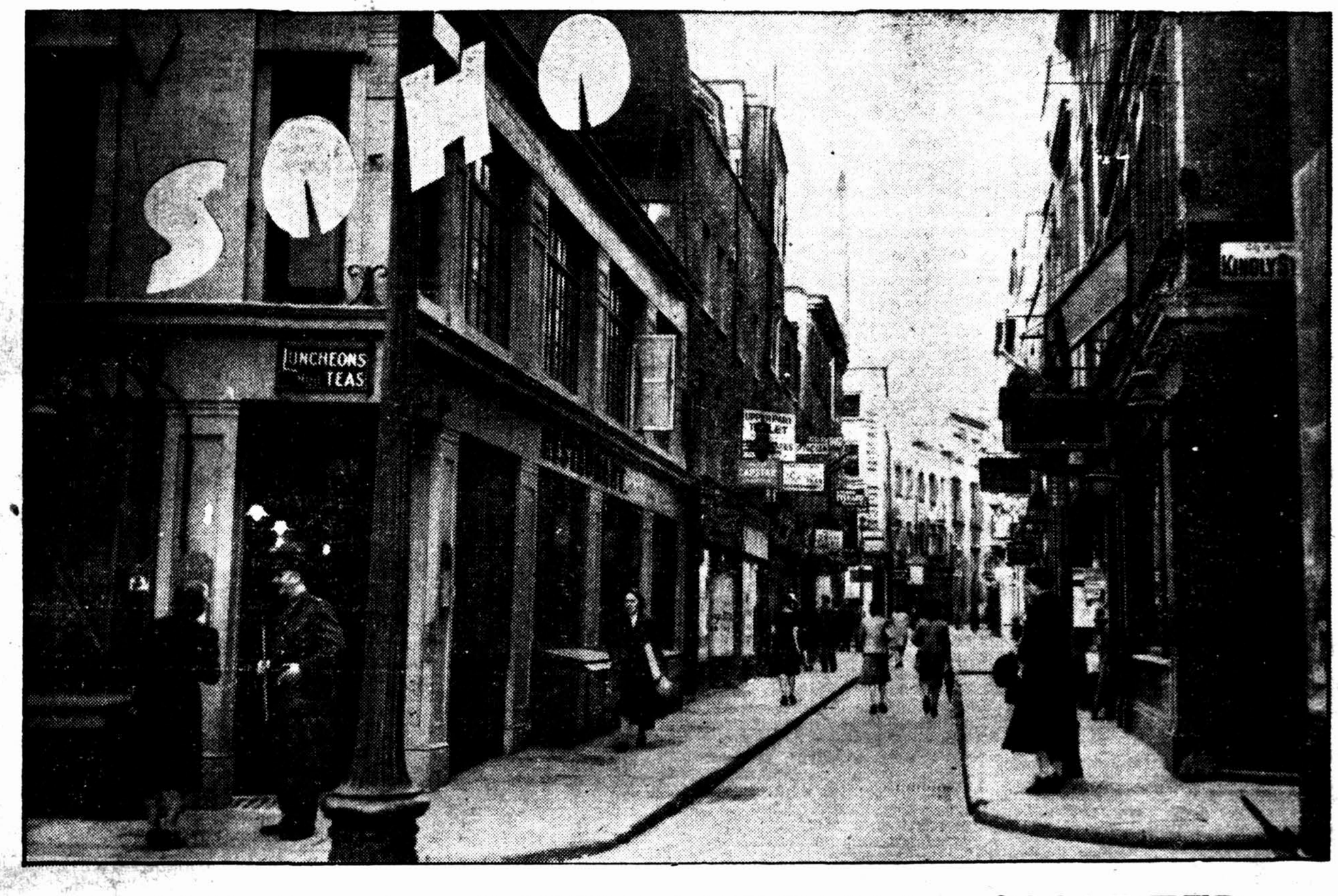


LONDON'S INTERNATIONAL QUARTER

Men and women of all nations have lived and worked side by side for many years in Soho, the truly cosmopolitan quarter in London's West End. Here are streets which might have been removed complete from Italy; corners of old France; shops, eating houses and cafes which still supply the national dish of every country in the world.

Soho is a model of mutual tolerance and understanding, and, although battered by enemy bombs, has lost none of its peace-time vivacity or variety.

In this article, the well-known Argentine, journalist, Senor Santiago Bernardi, who has been paying a visit to war-time Britain, records his impressions of this characteristic quarter.

In that great ocean of brick and stone and cement which is London, are innumerable islands, each with a character of its own.

There is the island called the City, London's financial and commercial centre; the island where the Court lives; and in striking contrast there is Soho, just a stone's throw away from Piccadilly Circus.

This Soho is an agglomeration of streets and squares which tell us by their sounds, their smells and their colours, the letters above their shops, and the many types in their streets, that we are here in a real cosmopolis, where Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, and Frenchmen abound.

In Soho you can imbibe the savour of many kitchens, heavy with vinegar and oil and spices that emanate from restaurants run by Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen. And there are little stalls where you buy things to eat that you would never expect to find in London, particularly in war-time. You can take your aperitif in Soho in the French manner, or savour the green essence that drips upon a silver spoon from a lump of sugar.

High Spirit

In Soho, too, you can hear the Norwegians call "skoll", as they lift their glasses, when they come back from handling their warships and merchantmen; Danes, Belgians, Czechs; they all gather in this corner that is Soho—the very essence of cosmopolis. German bombs have fallen here in plenty; and yet Soho upholds her spirit among the ruins.

This friendly, merry Soho, proves the idiocy of cataloguing the human race in different compartments, listed according to the hue or texture of the skin. Here I have just seen, in a corner of all that is left of a Soho gateway, Jules, the big, bearded Belgian, his great spectacles perched on his Roman nose. Jules first displayed in his shop in Old Compton Street those surrealist vagaries which are more modern than modernism itself.

The bombs destroyed his shop but he is carrying on in his corner, and he has written up on the wall, among the designs of horses heads, the words "I am still painting pictures, and thanks to Hitler they are more surrealist than ever". And that is true, since he is showing them among the ruins of churches and houses, and blocks of jagged masonry, and great twisted girders of steel.

The Italians vanished from Soho when the war trumpets sounded. But there was a time when there were tens of thousands of them in London, where they lived very well and often earned big fortunes. When the first days of crisis passed away, many of them came back to Soho, and there you can see them cheerily talking away in their own lan-

Mutual Understanding

If Massolini's men could hear the things that they are saying, they have have to admit that life as it is lived to-day in England—careless, free and friendly—is stronger propaganda than the loudest exhortations that his regimented state can blare.

I have been talking with people of all races who live in London, have lived there for many years, and they all told me the same thing:

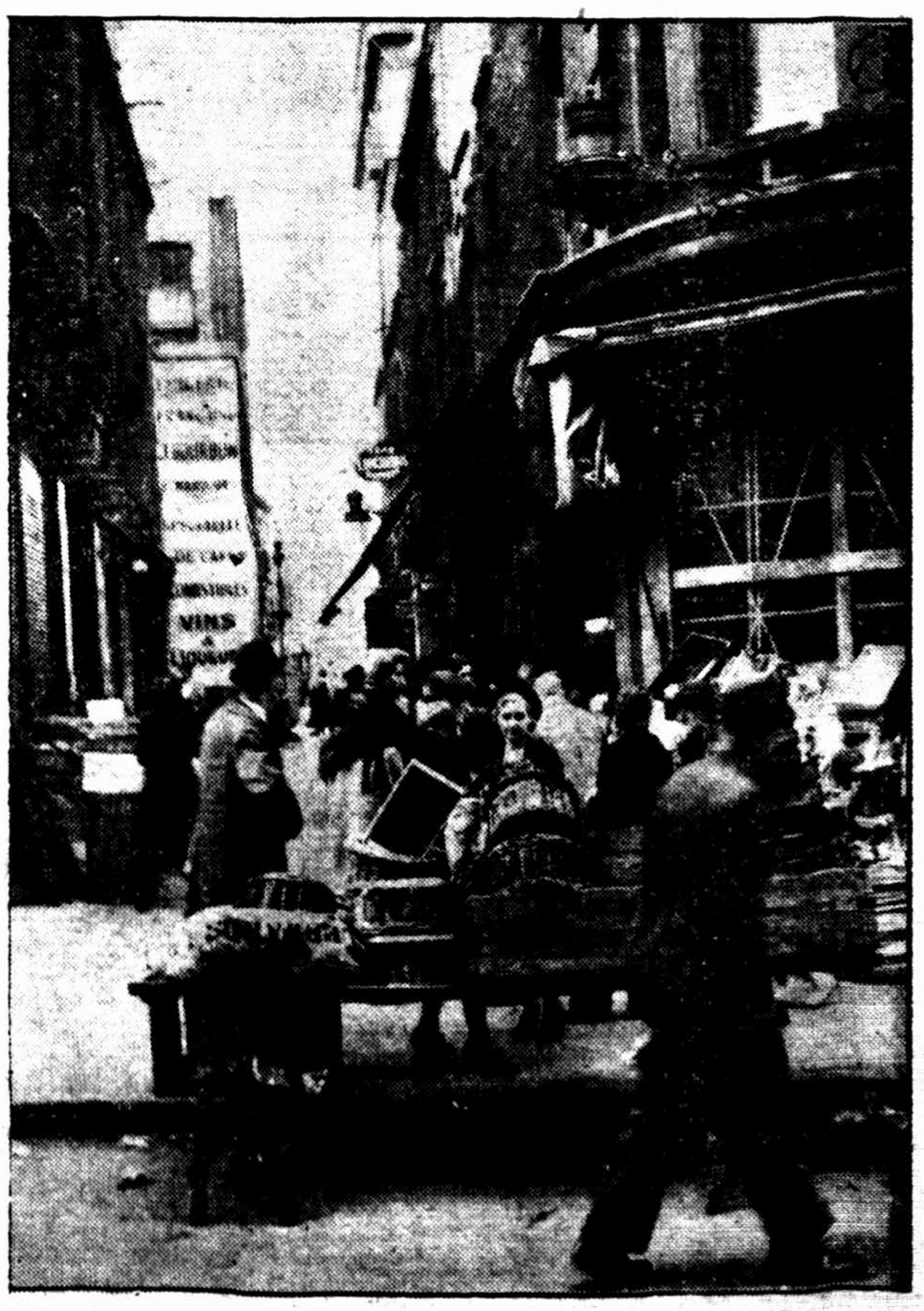
Here, they live and let live; here we have prospered without our foreign origin ever standing in our way. On the contrary, the British have been swift to appreciate the qualities of our race, and our restaurants our undertakings, and our enterprises have opened up new prospects for our hosts and ourselves.

Everything here had been made so easy for us, from the time that we came to live among the British. We too, have discovered ways of life we did not know before, which we have gradually learned to appreciate, and absorb.

"There is no pretence of racial superiority here. There has been no screeching national pride. Even if, as yet, we have not attained the ideal of international understanding which will doubtless one day save this human race—the ideal whose foundations were laid by the statesmen who gathered in mid-Atlantic—it is certain that we have prepared, here in Soho, a fertile soil for its seed."

Soho will not go; Soho cannot go.

Among her many ruins a cosmopolitan life throbs on, side by side with the life of London. Even if Nazi planes do bring destruction and death back to Soho, Soho still will survive.



FRANCE IN ENGLAND.
This little alley of eighteenth-century houses is chiefly populated by Frenchmen.

Man In The Balcony

FROM HIS UNDERGROUND CUBICLE HE CONDUCTS THE WAR IN THE SKIES

I had seen German bombers flying overhead by day and letting fall their bomb loads, and by night I had heard the roar of their engines and the scream and thud of their bombs as they flew high above the clouds.

I had seen fighters fill the sky, with squadron after squadron of Spitfires and Hurricanes breaking up the Messerschmitt squadrons attacking them in dog-fights. I had seen the sky last autumn at Dover looking almost like a blue field of mushrooms, as plane after plane crashed down to the ground, and the pilots sank slowly to earth.

I had been at aerodromes where our fighter formations were going up to meet the enemy or to sweep over occupied France; and I had spent nights at bomber stations, seeing our heavy bombers set off for Germany and anxiously watching their progress back. I had seen most sides of the activity, but I had never been allowed into the holy of holies, the secret room from which all these air activities are directed.

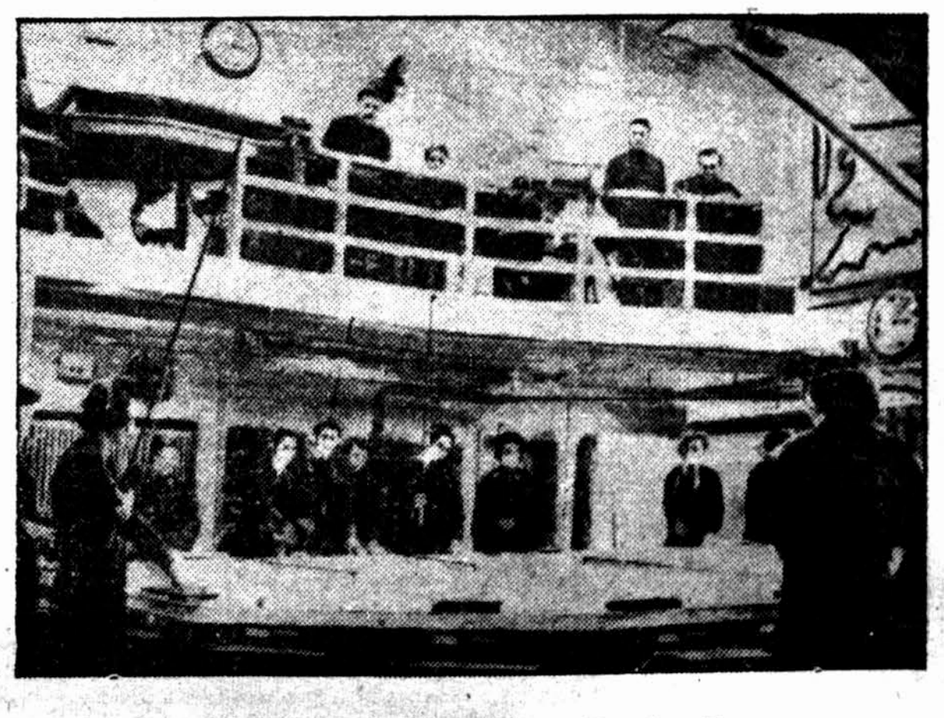
Now I have had a chance of watching the actual control of operations. When I went to Group Headquarters there was nothing much to be seen above ground, except a very fine vegetable garden; but deep down underground was one of the main pivots of Fighter Command. It was a Group Headquarters. For operational purposes, that is to say for all practical purposes, Britain is divided into a number of Bomber and Fighter Groups. Each Fighter Group is divided into Sectors, and each Sector has its Fighter aerodromes. I was at a Group Headquarters which controls a very large area; from there is directed all Fighter activity over the great Midland industrial area, and the Group is responsible for giving protection to convoys sailing up or down East Coast.

Underground Warren

We left the vegetable garden in the daylight, and went down a long winding staircase. At the bottom we found ourselves in an underground warren. In the centre is one big room, and clustered round it are innumerable smaller ones. In the small rooms are the teleprinter operators, the meteorological experts, and so on. These weather experts have a tremendously important job of work to do; but they managed to keep a sense of humour. Written in large letters on the wall is a quotation which a good many of us might use: 'How do you know I am mad?' said Alice. 'You must be,' said Humpty Dumpty, or you wouldn't be here.'

In the central room is the real heart of the Group—the place where everything is co-ordinated. The room itself is rather like a very big school classroom, with desks along the walls, a rostrum at one end, and a big blackboard at the other. But the greater part of the room is filled by a huge table, carrying a large-scale map of Great Britain, the surrounding seas, and the North of France. When I first saw this table I could almost imagine that I was in a casino, and that this was some colossal game of chance. Round the table stood about eighteen men and women holding long, magnetic pointers. They looked like croupiers, but their job was to move about little symbols and countries.

From these symbols we could gather all the very latest information about the battle of the air. We could see what aircraft were at any given place on the map, how many of them there were, and at what height they were flying. If it was one of our own fighter formations, the squadron numbers were marked up; and from code letters and colours we could tell which were our own bombers, and which were the formations of the Hun. Round the coast were little orange slips and these were convoys of our merchantmen. Little red arrows showed which way the planes were flying, and marked on the map was the course which each formation had followed.



A Brain-cell of The R. A. F.

Radiolocation

At the far end of the room, chalked on the blackboard, was a mass of other information. Every squadron in the Group was marked on the board, and we could see in a moment whether any one squadron was at readiness or ordered to readiness, available at thirty minutes, or in the air, under orders to land, or in pursuit of the enemy. we could see the state of the weather and the ground at each aerodrome, the force of the wind and the general state of visibility.

All that information came from a very large number of sources. General weather reports and forecasts came from the meteorological experts at Group Headquarters, and there were reports from all the various fighter stations. Messages were coming in, from the intelligence officers at the aerodromes, and there were reports from the Royal Observer Corps and from Coast Watching Stations. Information was radioed by ships at sea, and reports arrived from the liason officers of Bomber and Coastal Commands.

A lot of information came from our most publicised, but still the most secret of all our methods of detection—Radiolocation. Some of the messages came in by telephone, and some by radio-telephony. As soon as this information comes in it goes to a special section at Group Headquarters. There it is checked and co-ordinated, before being sent on by teleprinter or telephone to the plotters round the Ops Room table.

Beside the men and women with pointers sit others wearing headphones, and all that they hear is passed on and immediately marked on the table. Although so much was happening, everything in the room was very quiet and orderly. There was not much talking that we could hear, and what there was, was very cryptic. The Wing Commander told me that when there is a great deal of action the hum of voices swells in volume, but everything is still just as calm.

The Controller's Job.

While we were in the Ops Room some action started in the South-East. Squadrons of our fighters crossed the English coast making in the direction of France. They were off on an offensive sweep. Up went the enemy fighters, and they started out across the Channel to meet our squadrons. On the map we watched the formations draw closer together. Then the red arrows—the arrows that represented the Hun—turned round as the enemy made back to his base. Soon they were taken off the map. The Hun had chosen discretion rather than valour.

Now we had seen every sort of information come in; we had seen it checked and passed on, and marked up on the plotting map. With all this information, the Fighter Group could take action; and on a balcony at one end of the room behind a glass screen, was the man who had to take that action—the controller. His job, in setting the scene for the battle, is governed by one thing—accurate and speedy information about all air activity.

There was the information spread out before him. He was in direct contact with all the sources of information, so that he could ask for further information on any point, and at any moment he could send messages and orders to any aerodrome in the Group. His job, as he sits on that balcony, is to conduct a large part of the air battle round Britain.

"London Calling"

PIECE DE RESISTANCE

(Courtesy—"Gazette")

SAND, SAND EVERYWHERE

When you read a war communique from the Middle East which says "Operations were held up by violent sand storms", do not imagine for a moment that the troops were "taking it easy", writes a Military Correspondent.

In the desert the wind may suddenly turn to a particular quarter, and far away you will see a black cloud reaching from the desert's surface to its zenith, a cloud which comes rushing forward preceded probably by a few columns of spirally whirling dust. Suddenly the storm bursts, and everything goes dark.

In a bad sand storm visibility may be reduced to three to four yards, but that is if you are wearing sand glasses. If you are not, you can see nothing at all looking in the direction of the wind, because you simply cannot open your eyes. Sharp sand particles are blown in such violence that they will almost flay your face and hands, and they will scour off the paint and burnish the metal of the number plate of your car.

Not The End

Sand permeates everything. It chokes your mouth and nostrils; it is matted in your hair; it is in everything you eat and drink. It clogs any machine, and so special filters have to be used to protect the working parts of cars and aircraft.

Even when the wind drops—which it may do as suddenly as it began the sand storm is far from over. Driving clouds are made up of two things, coarse grains of heavy yellow sand from disintegrating desert rock and a minutely fine dust. So, when the wind falls, sand settles quickly but the dust remains suspended in the air for as long as two days.

Long after the violence of the storm has passed, the sun is no more than a dull white patch seen through the murky atmosphere; visibility is still a matter of yards. Eyes smart; water with an insidious power gathers in muddy drops at the corners of the eyes; and food is still a discoloured and unappetising thing.

MISS CHINA FIGHTS JAPAN

What 'Madame' Has Done For Her

BY
WAHIDA AZIZ

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek

BEYOND Nanking, one stifling summer day, the car drew up at a lonely stretch of road and the lovely Mei-Ling turned to Kai-Shek. She told him again why European women disliked a husband with more than one wife .....

'There are centuries of breeding and culture behind that attitude,' she said, and in America I learned to respect it. There are many things we could do together for China...'

Kai-Shek stared at the sun-baked earth, earth which had known an older civilisation than anything Western. Down the thousand yesterday of China's struggle his mind roamed, pondering over the implications of Mei-Ling's words. They were alien to the ancient China, these feminine scruples, but the world about them was changing rapidly.

At last he said, 'Yes, I think you are right.' Already alive and intelligent, Mei-Ling's face brightened afresh. China was amazed when the pretty little lady married the somewhat uncouth Kai-Shek. Immediately every one asked what of his other wives?

He had divorced them all.

So began one of the most remarkable romances of modern times which was destined to affect the lives of 450,000,000 people.

Not long after the marriage, Mei-Ling began taking an active part in national affairs. Reforms swept through the vast breadth of China. Posters appeared at every other street corner:—BE ASHAMED TO GET DRUNK. OUR ARMY PROTECTS THE PEOPLE. SOAP AND WATER DULL DISEASE

New Life Drive

This was the first activity in the realm of social welfare. She inaugurated the movement for the establishment of the Officers Moral Endeavour Association, a sort of Chinese military Y.M.C.A. She established schools in Nanking for the children of revolutionary heroes. One is for the Sons of the Revolution, another for the Daughters. Five hundred boys and three hundred girls, descendants of Kuomingtang veterans, are taught to be self-supporting and impressed with the spirit of service.

She encouraged the formation of clubs for Chinese women in widespread section of the country. She began to write articles in Chinese and English on the new spirit of China, and her essays were published in the United States and Europe as well as in China.

Besides, cigarette smoking by women was frowned upon, bathing kept strictly separate to the different sexes. She even suggested the best type of gown for the 'better type' of Chinese woman.

Then she turned to political affairs. To-day she serves as a member of the legislative "Yuan", and assists in the execution of the National Economic Reconstruction Movement. When the New Life Movement was inaugurated, she became the director of its woman's division.

When the Communists were driven from Kiangsi Province, and it became apparent that a social and economical reconstruction programme must follow the military campaign, she helped organise the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union, in co-operation with foreign missionaries, and became its first president.

No "Yes Man"

But of greater importance, she became her husband's chief adviser, confidante, and secretary. It is fair to say that any national question is subject to her consideration as much as his. She is no "Yes Man"—she often disagrees with her husband on matters of policy, and he respects her Judgment. With her fluent knowledge of English, she has become his foreign liaison agent. When he issues statements or manifestoes, she translates them into English.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has rightly come to symbolise for the world Chinese womanhood. In one way this may be considered an erroneous impression, for Madame Chiang's two outstanding characteristics—her spectacular personality and her organising ability—are not attributes of the average Chinese woman, who is a retiring and un-executive soul. But her influence on the mass of Chinese women has been, not only since the war but long before it, tremendous.

The principal wartime activities in which she has interested herself have been so widely publicised as to make more than a cursory enumeration unnecessary. Under her guidance some 40 orphanages have been established in West China, caring for about 20,000 orphans. That simple sentence conveys no inkling of the overwhelming difficulties involved in evacuating the children from war areas.

The potential value to China of these children is incalculable. How education in the refugee camps progresses varies, according to the capabilities of the individual matrons. But one thing is certain, these waifs are being given a more practical education than has ever been provided for a group of Chinese children. Emphasis is laid on useful occupations, manual training, and upon hygiene.

To The Front

Although in some respects Madame Chiang may be the exceptional Chinese woman, in one respect certainly, she symbolises their greatest merit—their courage during adversity. Save for the pampered few of the wealthier classes, who remained in Shanghai or Hong Kong or have gone abroad, Chinese women have displayed an amazing fortitude in readjusting their lives. And as the four years of war have worn on, they have developed a social consciousness which is one of the more hopeful aspects of this struggle against overwhelming odds.

In the earliest days of the war, in 1937, one was astonished to see Girl Guides, and Boy Scouts, girls and boys from good families, out in the streets in constant danger helping refugees to get to hospitals or camps. This number has multiplied now and there are supposedly 79,000 Girl Guides in China, 2,411 of whom in active service at the front.

This flamboyant patriotism has moved west with the Chinese Government, and seems, on the whole, to be more vehement among the girls.

There are the students who have moved from here to there, and further still, by any and all methods of transportation, including their own two feet. They live now in barracks, some of which they had to build for themselves

Propaganda Brigade

There is the 'propaganda brigade', whose members, many of them students in vacation time, go out through the villages to explain to the tribal-minded peasants what the war is about and why they must help. Units of this brigade usually travel by bus, which also serves as their stage, and the most astonishing sounds emanate from their loudspeakers at times. There is very little political haranguing, but much entertainment, most of it 'canned'. But some of it is original and there is one group of amateurs who have written their own play and who tour around enacting it on such expeditions.

The medical corps, too, makes use of these travelling units. And frequently a part of the entertainment consists of instruction in bodily and household cleanliness and simple rules of hygiene.

All of this teaching is done dramatically, with the aid of large coloured posters which might amuse foreigners. Not only are these women and students in West China bringing much needed knowledge to the people there, they are themselves developing a sense of social responsibility before lacking among women of their class. They have come to realise that if China survives, it will be nine-tenths due to the broad and sturdy shoulders of China's peasant men and women.

On Burma Road

It is not generally known that the 700 miles of the Burma Road were built more by women than by men. The men hammered out big hunks from the mountains; and the women and young boys split them up. The women pounded them into the road. Even the old grandmothere and the little children of the villages helped at chipping them into bits for the roadbeds.

Less spectacular may be the trials of the mere housewife, but they require a degree of ingenuity and patience unimaginable to an Occidental housewife. They can be summarised very simply: there is nothing and you must do everything yourself. Food must be cooked over charcoal, and there is not enough charcoal for the swollen population. Everything for the household, from beds to butter—no, not butter, that is non-existent!—everything must be made, and the makers have decided to move out into the villages to avoid raids.

There is very little plumbing of any description and what there is, is perpetually out of order due to bombing. Everything to be eaten must be boiled and counter-boiled. On account of raids, marketing must be done at fantastic hours. These are only a few examples of the difficulties that confront China's housewives.

But They Laugh!

But the women of China smile and get things done after some fashion. Madame Chiang is moulding China and her teeming millions. Before the war a woman's place was still the hearth. No longer is this the case now. For the women of China, in these four years of war, have been as much a part of the resistance to the invader as have been the men. And if China survives to win, women will be as much a part of the ultimate victory.

Madame Chiang goes on doing her duty. She stimulates their weary spirits. She talks to her men, ministers to the wounded and takes stock of the situation. She continues to move around the broken battlefields.

To-day China is still fighting, and the new strength she brings to the vastness of the Yellow Dragon shows signs of stemming the Japanese invaders.

HE leaned over the fence and saw his neighbour hard at work in the garden.

"Been at it long?" he asked.

"Yes," sighed the worker, dejectedly. "Since seven o'clock."

"Good Heavens!" gasped the other. "I wouldn't think of such a thing as working at that hour in the morning."

"I wouldn't either," came the reply. "My wife thought of it."

Thin tramp (who has had his own way about the itinerary) "wot's wrong with this? Ain't the air good?"

Fat Tramp. "Not bad, but it ain't 'arf relaxing."

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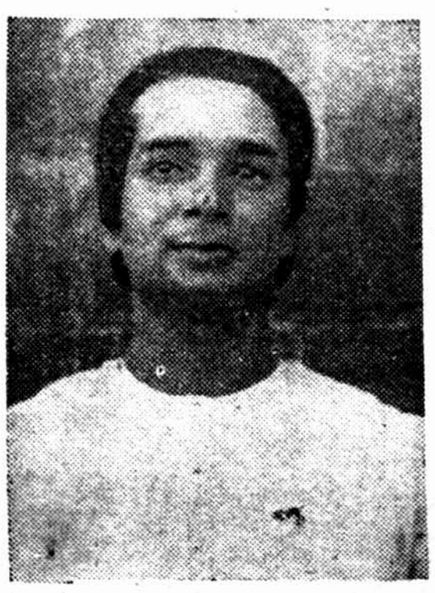
Says

THE PURPOSE OF ART— IS TO REALISE BEAUTY



UDAY SHANKAR

The importance of a thing depends on what value we set on it.

These values are the result of our education, culture, understanding, foresight and upbringing. At the same time the cultural and educative standard of a person is gauged by the values he assigns to different aspects of life.

Now our emotion, activity, and creative faculties have to find a fitting outlet. Religion, the mother of all arts and philosophies, formulated means, advanced reason, suggested methods, trials and tests, and promised rewards for everything pertaining to life. In India it has been impossible to separate arts from customs, manners from status in life, caste from Dharma and, in short anything from a well-planned and tested mode of life and existence.

The purpose of art is to develop the aesthetic sense—the sense to see, feel and to respond to beauty and loveliness in objects, costumes speech, behaviour, dealings, thoughts and surroundings. This is reflected not only in our individual and domestic life, but is also evident as a social, political and national trait.

Fundamental Values

The survey of the gradual human progress—material, intellectual, emotional and experimental—will show how, from time to time, and epoch to epoch, we have created standards and values. In India a great stress has been laid on the internal satisfaction, happiness and harmony.

A scene from "Labour and Machinery", the new ballet by Uday Shankar, which has created a great furore in the Indian Dance World.

On the values created, preached and accepted, India has built up a great and unrivalled culture—a great factor of internal and external unification. These values could not fluctuate as they were founded on a conception of the absolute basic principles of life, its evolution and final salvation.

In the beginning when people felt the urge to express their feelings and emotions and ideas from their imaginative flights into the realm of fancy, they did so through rhythm in patterns, movements—whether in dance, sport or battle—painting, words or physical embellishments. When the primary physical needs were satisfied, they began to carve on wood, gave a shape and beauty to their weapons, made ornaments, painted walls, drew inside the caves, hung up banners with designs, invented tattooes, costumes for battle and festive occasions.

Vital Need

Indigenous art is found everywhere, where man could lay his hands on objects around him, and work on them to bring beauty according to the prevalent ideas, of beauty and requirement. It was not a compulsion but a vital need, not a superfluous luxury but a necessity of life. Beauty was captured whether lurking in the imagination; in the clouds, gait of animals, in forest, mountains, breasts of oceans, or emotional upheavals, love or fear—an adequate expression was found, symbolism created and given appropriate form, colour, sound, movement and, of course, beauty.

A studied organisation set in all walks of life. After we are born, we have to live on. Art sets in and teaches us how to live beautifully, just as religion teaches us how to live purposefully. The pots we use for cooking and eating, the room we arrange for living and receiving guests, the way we talk and exchange thoughts—all come within the range and influence of art.

Art lifts up a dreary existence from its sordid and drab surroundings to a thing of beauty, stirs humanity to respond to a deeper and happier meaning of life. And as this meaning involves a reverential approach to and cultivation of one's sensitivity, it is very necessary that in schools and colleges, and most important, in homes, the right steps should be taken to develop a healthy appetite for beauty, and inspiration for imagining and creating.

This is nothing new. It is the most valuable gift we have received from our ancients and handed over through a glorious tradition, and it is for this that in spite of being dependent we can even to-day boast of a culture, of an entity, of definite values of things in life.—("Free India")

Can Hitler Recoup His Losses?

German Production Has Passed Its Peak

By DONALD TYERMAN

The Germans have been hard at it in Russia for six months. One cannot help asking the question—where do they stand now? I do not mean strategically, but economically.

Until now the Germans have always piled up very much more war material in the quieter periods of the war than we have. They did so between the Polish campaign and May 1940 and the attacks in the west.

They did so again between Dunkirk and the attack on Russia last June and one can see, of course, from the way they are still hammering away after these six months of fantastic losses that they started the Russian campaign with masses of material; and of course, we now know why.

There are two main reasons. First, they had a planned war economy from the start, since before the start in fact; a war economy to make use of every bit of material and plant and labour they had.

They started as soon as the Nazis got into power with their war plan. Eight years it has been running, and for six we thought all their restrictions and rations and controls were signs of economic weakness or folly; most of us did anyway. And now we know from the time it has taken us to work out and apply a war plan what a start they had and in so many ways still have.

Booty From Conquered Europe

Secondly, by their conquests in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and the Balkans, they have captured more resources to make use of in the same planned, rationed, controlled way.

It was the factories and the man power of pretty well all industrial Europe that mounted this offensive against Russia, and the Germans did not have to bother about keeping the conquered peoples as contented as they had to keep their own people. They are paying for all this ruthlessness now in sabotage, but they have been paid, and paid very well, in production.

But what is the position now? What happens when Alexander has no new fields to conquer, no new resources of machinery and material and workers to press into service? What happens when Hitler has used up his soldiers and his supply for five long months?

There was no short campaign this time; no quick finish with, at the end, new resources, and the chance, which Hitler always took before, to demobilise great numbers of soldiers from his armies to work in the factories and make new tanks and guns and aircraft for the next campaign. Not this time.

Heartening Contrast

The accumulated supplies of the Germans are still being eaten up and on the industrial front at home, they are short of men, short of workers, and shorter than ever of materials, because this time they have not captured great stocks of imported materials, as they did in Western Europe, precious stocks of rubber and oil and so on that must be running down very fast now.

I must say that even the soberest reflection on the evidence does suggest to me that for the first time in this war, the Germans cannot very well push up their war output now.

The production of German Europe is, no doubt, still immense, the factories are still hard at work, but this time in my opinion they certainly cannot sprint ahead of the Allies as they have done on every occasion for two years; in fact they are being caught up.

For one thing, if one looks at the other side of the picture, at the Allied production of this country and America, one can see that at last it is we who are going ahead. We are doing the accelerating, making the guns, transforming the resources we talked about so much for so long, transforming them into weapons

(Continued on Page 30)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1939—41

The first general review of world economic developments since the outbreak of war in Europe, illustrated by a wealth of facts and figures, has just been published by the Economic Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations.

It should serve to meet the needs of all classes of readers—the business man and the economic student as well as the general public—who may be looking for a clear and comprehensive picture of the economic aspects of the world at war.

The WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY opens with a brief discussion of the guiding principles of war finance and war economy and proceeds to describe the manner in which those principles have been applied by different countries in the circumstances in which they have found themselves.

The stages of the transition from peace to war economy are first sketched in broad outline. Then follows a series of chapters analysing the various methods of economic mobilisation that have been adopted—the direct methods of State control and regulation of production, consumption, transport, etc., as well as the indirect means afforded by taxation, Government borrowing, monetary expansion and price and wage controls.

A Striking Table

A chapter on the control of production describes the organisation of controls in various countries and the measures taken to maximise the output of goods required for the war effort. Measures aimed at regulating the labour market and agricultural policies are examined in this connection.

The mobilisation of resources for war purposes and the shortage of various goods, including foodstuffs, have required the imposition of restrictions on consumption in many countries. These restrictions and their effects on standards of living are next examined. One of the most striking tables in the Survey shows the food rations obtaining in various parts of Europe early this year; these rations are compared with estimated "normal" consumption.

Tentative calculations of the proportion of national income devoted to war expenditure—another matter of quite exceptional interest—are given in the following chapter on Public Finance, Money and Prices. This chapter also discusses the volume of war expenditure and the methods by which it is being financed, the trend in tax receipts and the scope and form of war taxation and Government borrowing.

Raw Materials

This leads to an analysis of monetary developments and the movements of prices, interest rates and bond and share values in different markets. An account is given of the various national price-control schemes, which have come to play an increasingly important part in protecting the public, keeping down the costs of Government contracts and directing production in the desired channels.

The financing of British purchases overseas, the growing aid afforded by the United States, the exchange situation of Latin American countries, the Sino-Japanese currency war and the monetary aspects of the German domination in Continental Europe are then described in a chapter dealing with International Monetary Relations.

This is followed by a study of the output and stocks of raw materials and foodstuffs all over the world, which brings out, for example, the decline in European agricultural production, the difficulties experienced by many other agricultural countries—particularly in Latin America—in disposing of their surpluses and the significance of those surpluses for meeting the future needs of Europe and other impoverished consuming areas.

In a separate chapter on industrial activity attention is drawn to the recent enormous expansion of output in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and elsewhere, to the changes in the structure of production in every part of the world—in Europe, in the Americas, in the other British Dominions, in China—and to the growth of new industries in agricultural countries outside the actual war zone.

Study Of Transport

The international movement of goods and the changes in the direction and composition of trade are considered in the following chapter, which deals also with such specific topics as the British purchase agreements, the expansion of United States trade, Germany's trading methods and her attempt to create a multilateral clearing system in Europe.

A special study on transport throws interesting light on the shipping problems not only of the United Kingdom but also of the United States and other countries and the means by which these problems are being met. It shows, for example, how losses of tonnage are being counteracted by a redistribution of shipping and—particularly in the United States—by increased shipbuilding; it discusses further the huge increase in meritime transport costs and the acute problems of inland transport in Continental Europe.

A final chapter summarises the world economic situation in the light of the most important events that occurred while the Survey was being written such as the German invasion of Russia, Japan's new moves on the continent of Asia, the acceleration of the defence programme in the United States and the signing of the Atlantic Charter.

FREE INDIA'S BIRTHDAY NUMBER

Free India's" Third Number is remarkable for the wide variety and range of the subjects. Politics naturally occupies the pride of place and Sri Satyamurthi leads with a discussion on "Non-violence in Free India." Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, the brilliant historian of the Congress, has again graced the columns with his scintillating thoughts on the evolution of the idea of a Free India.

Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, M.L.A., turns the search-light on the Advisers' regime.

Next comes Sri J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, to explain the principles of Gandhian Economics.

Sri Mohanlal Mehta, who describes a remarkable Village Uplift Centre in Gujarat, is one of our silent workers who shun the limelight, but yet pursue the path of service in an unostentatious way.

Srimathi Kamaladevi, fresh from her world tour, gives her impressions of the women of the Orient and the Occident.

Srimathi Mrinalini writes with first-hand information and vividness of Tagore's Shantiniketan, where she has had her education

Sri K. P. Padmanaban Tampy gives an interesting account of the famous Suchindram temple.

Art and Culture are very well represented by famous writers Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the great Russian savant writes on the wisdom of the East from his Himalayan abode. Sri Uday Shankar contributes an interesting article, while his music Director, Vishnudas Shirali, discusses the question of music in modern India. Prof. R. Srinivasan of Trivandrum, another noted critic and connoisseur of art, examines the basis of India's art expression.

Dr. P. V. Pathy, India's foremost news-reel cameraman makes his Eyemo tell a story, and what a vivid story it is! And finally there is Mr. Pothan Joseph who rounds off with a brilliant satire on war news.

Books In Indian Languages

HINDI BOOKS

BIKHRE VICHAR by GHANSHYAM DAS BIRLA, Pp. 250, price cloth bound, Rs. 2/- paper cover, Rs. 1/8/- Edition 1941.

This book contains valuable papers written by the learned writer for the various newspapers and monthlies. The writer has made his name as a great thinker and so this book is a valuable addition to the literature of essays in Hindi. The first seven essays deal with travels, in Geneva, London, Germany, etc. The next ten essays deal with some aspects of the activities of Mahatma Gandhi. Last nine essays deal with the various and varied subjects, like pardah system, untouchability, satta-gambling, Hindi prachar, etc.

DUNYA KI SHASAN PRANALIYAN AUR AJ KA EUROPEYA YUDHHA by RAM CHANDRA VERMA Vol. I. Pp. 187, Vol. II., Pp. 219, price As. 12 each Edition 1941

This book is the translation of "THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE WORLD" by G. D. H. Cole The first volume deals with the political system of great Britain, France, U. S. A., Italy and Germany and the second of the U. S. S. R., Turkey, Japan and the British India. In these days when India is passing through the throes of the political change, every intelligent person who takes interest in the future of India should read this book in order to acquaint himself with the political systems of the world, so that he may be able to form his own opinion about the political system of his own mother-land.

SEVA-DHARM AUR SEVA-MARG, by SHRI KRISHNA DATTA PALIWAL, M.A. pages, 300, price, Re. one. Edition 1941.

In this book the learned writer has given detailed hints for the social helpfulness and social efficiency, for the Indians. The subjects deal with are twelve:—Service of the sick persons, of the uneducated, of one's own city or village, of the Harijans, of the animals, of the pilgrims, of the travellers, are some of the subjects which will be useful for every citizen. One chapter is devoted to the suggestions for the students who have a mind to serve their country and countrymen. The true idea of service and sacrifice is the bed-rock on which the structure of the social welfare, village uplift and personal efficiency can be raised and so this book deserves to be read by all those who wish to do any kind of volunteer work.

PARALAYA VEENA, by SUDHINDRA, Pp. 134, price Rs. 1. Edition 1941.

This book is a collection of 42 poems of the great poet, Sudhindra of modern Hindi. In his poems he gives a new message to India of to-day: to a man, woman, farmer a prisoner and a revolutionary. His flute sings the songs of harmony, freedom perfectness and spiritual uplift The other subjects of his poems are as follows: life, the present, Jalianwala Bagh, India, revolution, poet, morning song, painter to the kings, The Taj, traveller, the ocean of life, the candle etc. These poems do not talk of only imaginary things but give a glowing picture of the social and economic life of modern India also. Sohan Lal Dwivedi has written a learned preface in which he has done full justice to the characteristics of Sudhindra's poetry.

URDU BOOKS

MAMALIK-E-ISLAMIYA KI SIYASAT BY ISHRAT HUSAIN SIDDIQI, B.A., PUBLISHED BY THE MAKTABA-E-JAMEA, QARAUL BAGH, DELHI. CROWN 8-VO. PP. 253. CLOTH-BOUND RS. 1-8-0.

This is a timely publication inasmuch as it deals with the political situation as prevailing in Islamic countries during the second Great War. The book was written long before Syria was occupied by the forces of General de Gaulle or Rashid Ali's coup d'etat in Iraq or Britain's temporary occupation of Persia. These are matters of recent occurrence, but in view of the unique situation of these countries these events were not unnatural. The book under review refers not only to all the possible dangers to which the Islamic countries are exposed, but it gives reasons for the same. It also deals with their past history so that the reader may be able to fully understand and appreciate the trend of future events. In some places the book may appear to be somewhat sketchy, but the author perhaps does not want to make it a textbook of history. He has presented facts in a readable and presentable form by way of a guide to the readers and therein lies the main purpose of the book.

EUROPEYA YUDDHA aur BHARAT by MAHATMA GANDHI and JAWAHARLAL NEHRU Pu. 47. Price annas four.

This booklet contains the translation of forty articles of Mahatma Gandhi which were published in the Harijan from time to time They deal with various subjects like Federation to the Polish, the Englishman. Moral Support to the war. Non-co-operation, National Panchayat etc. Panditji's article "Parting of the Ways" has been translated in full

B. D. VERMA.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Quest Of The Modern Girl

Our Short Story By Gertrude Murray

GOVIND had been perfectly satisfied with his wife, his job, and the world in general, until Deepak came to work in his office.

He earned only a modest salary, true—and his wife had been chosen for him by his parents, admitted—their life was but quiet and uniform still, he had no quarrel with his destiny.

Renuka was a good girl, quietly and simply pretty, an excellent cook, a thrifty housewife in whose fingers their small income seemed to multiply and she was devoted to her husband. Govind always returned home with pleasure to their tiny flat, after the long hours spent in the hot, dusty office, sure of finding neatness and tranquillity, an appetising meal ready, and Renuka, in a crisp muslin saree, with flowers in her freshly bound hair, full of light, innocent gossip.

But Deepak's advent changed all that.

Deepak was a good-looking young chap, with something American about his brisk ways and clipped speech. He dressed well and gave the impression of being a man with an interesting background—though how a man could afford a background on the wages paid by B..... and Co. was something which Deepak's fellow-clerks failed to fathom. They decided, among themselves, that Deepak must have private means.

From the very first, Deepak seemed disposed to be very friendly with Govind. After a week, as they strolled home one evening, he suggested some refreshment. Indeed, he went so far as to mention cock-tails.

Under the unaccustomed influence of alcohol, Govind's senses became drugged. Gradually he grew aware that Deepak was talking about girls..... girls who could be everything to a man.... sweethearts, comrades, inspirations—not just mere dolls or cooks. Without actually saying that he had been to America (he had not), he cleverly led his new friend to believe that he had. After an hour (and several drinks), Govind found himself feeling considerably confused and hazy—but one thing seemed to stand out clear.... his new pal, Deepak, was a real man of the world in every way—travel, pleasure, love, adventure..... he appeared to have had more than the lion's share of them all.... especially love. From his talk, Govind gathered that the human mind could conceive nothing more delightful than the Modern Girl. This wonderful creature, it appeared, was gifted with every charm, full of comprehension, able to be a true help to a man, yet, at the same time, never ceasing to be glamorous. Untramelled by the old conventions, marriage with such a girl was a glorious adventure, rather than bitter slavery. Govind stared. Deepak laughed magnificently.

"Dear boy—how long have you been married? Haven't you yet discovered that marriage is a bitter slavery?—What has it brought you so far?—hard work, in order to make both ends meet, and to provide for a woman who, I'll be bound, is never satisfied, no matter how much you may earn. She takes it all as her due—and what companionship, what comprehension, does she give you in return?"

Govind nodded sadly. He had never found fault with Renuka before, but, under the influence of the cocktails, it was as if he had just heard an adequate description of her.

"Marriage!" sighed Deepak, "Ah! —when the average man marries, old fellow, he signs his death warrant!"

Govind started violently. That was really a bit too strong. Poor Renuka! What had she done to deserve such harshness? After all, she was a very good girl—and devoted to him.

"Signs his death warrant," repeated Deepak with satisfaction, as if the flavour of the phrase pleased him immensely. He also was by now considerably under the influence of the cocktails.

"Any children?" he asked presently. Govind shook his head dully.

"That's one shackle the less to cast away, anyhow," said Deepak carelessly.

Govind started again. Shackles? That was hardly the way in which he had thought of children so far. In fact, he had often felt a longing for a plump, laughing little son to dandle on his knee in the evenings—and had stifled many a feeling of secret reproach against Renuka for not having succeeded so far in presenting him with one.

After a while, Deepak suggested a cinema. Forgetful of Renuka waiting at home, heedless of his evening meal, Govind consented. Since Deepak was so evidenly determined to be extravagant this evening, why not? It was not often that one was able to visit cinemas nowadays. Every anna one earned seemed to go on food and clothes (Renuka's bad management, doubtless).

The film which they saw was a glowing presentation of life in America—dancing, drinking, and, above all, flirting. Beautiful, scantily-clad young women flashed across the screen like birds of paradise (the film was in technicolor)—and there also seemed to be a number of divorces and remarriages, Deepak) it appeared was strongly in favour of divorce, saying that it robbed marriage of all it's terrors and did away with all shackles.

* * *

It was late when Govind arrived home. At the sound of his key in the door, Renuka dashed out of the tiny living room.

"Oh—where have you been?" she cried, almost beside herself.

Govind found the question a decidedly painful one to answer. How could he say that he had been to the pictures while she, poor thing, had doubtless been torn with anguish and fear for his safety?

"I was detained at the office," he said at last, stiffly.

"But—you could have sent me word, couldn't you?" she cried, then, on a lower note she murmured—"Detained in the office—until this hour? It never happened before."

"Is that any reason why it should not happen now?" he asked testily, "Really, Renuka, you talk like a grandmother. Times have changed, my good girl.... a man does not need to render account of his every hour, at the present day. He should be free as air, as free as—"

"You haven't been drinking?" gasped Renuka in horror.

He glared at her. Really, this was too much. She'd be making a scene, next, if he didn't look out. Impossible woman! How had he never noticed it before?

"My dear girl," he began soothingly—"we did not choose to marry each other. Our parents arranged everything. We were too young to realise the step we were taking. We were victims of an obsolete system. If we had been born in another land, with different customs—say, America, we could divorce and—"

Renuka's eyes were blank with horror and anguish. Her mouth was a round O.

"—And select other partners more suitable to our respective tastes and characters," finished Govind, quite carried away by his own eloquence.

Tears rolled down Renuka's cheeks—

"Am I not suitable?" she asked in a choked voice.

"I am not blaming you altogether, my dear," said her young husband generously—"it is, after all, not your fault if you are not a modern girl. But—the fact remains—I need a modern wife and that you can never be. You are an excellent housewife, I know—but a man of the present day requires more than that."

"What does he require?" asked Renuka timidly.

"You wouldn't understand, my dear", sighed her husband, while his thoughts ran on the glamour girl of the technicolour film...her daring clothes, the way she had of holding a cigarette, her languorous eyes, the daring things she said.....ah! what a woman!—oh! to know such a woman!

For the next few days, Renuka went about her household tasks silently and with red, swollen eyelids which certainly did not add to her charms. Govind maintained a dignified air of reserve, as befitted one whom destiny had cheated of his rights. Though Renuka's air of tragedy was distinctly irritating, it afforded him, nevertheless, a certain satisfaction. It showed how the poor thing loved him.

Of course he was a type that appealed greatly to women, he told himself, after considerable meditation on the subject. The deep sorrow of simple little Renuka made him realise a little how it would be to be loved by a woman of a deep and passionate nature such as some of the women Deepak had described in recounting his adventures. He was quite annoyed when, a week later, his wife's spirits suddenly brightened. She was actually heard to hum as she moved about the kitchen! It only went to show, he thought, how shallow her nature really was, after all.

Then like a bolt from the blue, came the Great Adventure

On many occasions during the week following their visit to the cinema, Deepak had boasted to Govind of his romantic adventures. It all appeared to be so easy. One selected the lady whose heart one wished to conquer, one approached her with a few well-chosen phrases skilfully delivered—and before one knew where one was, a tender attachment was ripening.

Govind had stared at him with incredulity. How could one approach a decent girl without being indignantly rebuffed? Deepak had smiled in a superior way. The girls to whom he alluded were Modern Girls—free from foolish prejudices and the like, able to converse freely with men, without shyness.

It all sounded very strange to Deepak. What could these Modern Girls be like? If any man approached a girl like Renuka, her scorn and contempt would freeze him where he stood. That was how it should be, of course, since Renuka was his wife (and just let her dare to forget it, even for a moment) But then—he had reproached her, a week ago, for her lack of modernity...and from Deepak's discourse it appeared that the principle charm of the Modern Girl lay in her sense of equality with men. Well—he must at all costs meet one of these wonder-girls, and judge for himself. But where were they to be found?

Primed with friendly advice from Deepak, a few evenings later he was standing on the kerb outside one of the more fashionable cinemas, gazing nervously at all the passing women to see if any of them had what might be termed a modern look. Once or twice he almost summoned up courage to speak—but at the last moment, his heart seemed to swerve downwards, and he remained dumb.

He was just about to give it up and go home, when a soft and cultured voice said from behind—

"Excuse me—but do you know anything about driving a car?"

Govind started violently and turned swiftly.

He beheld a girl of medium height, wearing a saree of night-blue, silver-shot tissue. Her great dark eyes were the deepest and most mysterious that he had ever seen—her whole face, framed in dark waves of beautifully dressed hair, was so lovely as to be positively breath-taking. On the lobe of each delicate ear gleamed a costly sapphire. It seemed incredible that this wondrous creature was actually speaking to him.

"Do you know anything about cars?" she persisted sweetly.

Govind was about to say, regretfully, that he did not, when she caught him by the sleeve, exclaiming—

"Oh please come and have a look at mine! I don't know what to do! I'll never come out without the driver again!"

As if he had been struck dumb, Govind allowed her to lead him to a splendid car that was drawn up a few yards away, just round the corner, in a quiet side-street. Opening the door of the car, she motioned to him to get in. He obeyed, as if in a dream, while she seated herself beside him.

Once more he attempted to say that he knew nothing about cars, but she gave no heed, keeping up a continual flow of soft, pretty chatter, indicating this handle and that lever that had, it appeared, to be pushed or pulled. Govind pushed and pulled obediently, hoping that he would not damage the car beyond repair, while icy sweat bathed him in anticipation of the awful moment when she would at last be silent and he be forced to confess that he knew nothing, absolutely nothing, about cars.

"Now pull that, now press that—please—" —a sudden, gentle humming came from the engine and the car vibrated softly. The fair stranger clapped ecstatic, jewelled hands—

"Oh how clever of you! Oh how can I thank you? I might have been here all night, but for you!"

Govind moistened dry lips—

"I—I—" — he began painfully.

"Now don't say there's nothing to thank you for. You have really been very kind. May I give you a lift somewhere? Where you going home?"

"Well, I—" — began Govind, and then no longer remembered what

(Continued on page 29)

How The Better Half Gets The Better Of—

BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE BLITZ

II—Why General Tojo Took The Plunge

By KAMALADEVI

Kamaladevi

Few countries present such a criss-cross political picture as Japan, although on the surface it seems smooth and harmonised. The more one attempts to unwind the tangle, the more complicated threads seem to get.

What is the real power of the Emperor? What are the political groupings and what part does each play in the present game? Who are the real leaders? What do the people really feel about the situation?

These are hard questions to answer. Even after a searching scrutiny they remain vague and elude definition.

One fact that stands out is that Japan has no outstanding leader or group leadership. Nor is political thought a live factor in the life of the nation. There has been a continuous attempt to suppress freedom of thought and expression, and it has resulted in a sort of a stultification of politics.

The post-war period which saw social and political awakening all the world over, also saw the rise of a few Left groups in Japan breaking new ground and stirring the stagnant pools. But their lease of life was short. The war gave Government an opportunity and an excuse to terminate what it had already been trying to snuff out. Even economic and social research work was blocked.

Toss-Up Leadership

And thus while school education went apace and Japan could at one time boast of the largest number of publications in proportion to its population, original thought did not find favour. Mental development was forced to move within a circle supposed to be laid down by the great Meiji. Political education of a realistic nature on any large scale had no chance. As their bodies were forced to move, and function within their tiny island, so were their minds confined within the prescribed orbit so arbitrarily laid down for them.

In a country that has no background of liberal thought for a struggle for it, this state of affairs is deadening. It dries certain channels up completely. These factors have made Japan's politics often a matter of toss-up. Men rise to leadership one day and are gone the next. Cabinets rise and fall like waves upon the sea. The Japanese as a people have had their initiative crushed out. As indiyiduals they are not capable of much but as a group they function effectively and efficiently. But leadership can only rise out of well developed individuals of originality and creative courage.

It is obvious though that the Emperor in himself possesses no power worth the name. He is merely the tool in the hands of certain factions that exploit his position. Since the Emperor Meiji, Japan has had no outstanding Emperor. Japan has been like a chess board with many chesspieces scattered over its surface but no one master of the situation.

Two Main Groups

First of all there is the much-vaunted military group, which up to the outbreak of the present conflict was strategically the most powerful. This group swayed Japanese politics more through its allied terrorist factions than military action or leadership. No cabinet Minister thinks his head will remain safe or his cabinet will survive, if he went counter to the army. Then there is the Naval group which up to the recent Pacific campaign was a powerful potential rival to the army, long straining at the leash impatient to go into action, athirst for a glory long denied. Between these two are tossed the other groups like sands between the sea water and a cliff. Japan's choice is dangerously limited as we shall presently see.

Prince Konoye who attained prominence for a while, definitely belongs to the aristocracy with a background and ties that give a natural alignment with the Anglo-Saxon powers. Behind him and his adherents stand the vested interests of the old school, private enterprise, technically known as liberal capitalism. They have naturally fought shy of a break with their old allies with the consequent blow to their trade and financial interests. They realise it would be physically impossible for the Axis to fill the gap that would be created.

The Big Five

If America is ruled by 60 families, Japan is ruled by five. They were too well entrenched to be ignored or brushed aside. This group favoured pushing on with the China campaign to a successful close and consolidating themselves before undertaking other ventures. This policy had to a large extent found favour with the military.

At the opposite end stand those known as the Extreme Section. This represents the restless, ambitious elements impatient of any delay or hesitation, who want a move on at any cost. It has worked itself up into a white heat of hatred for the Anglo-Saxon countries. It is convinced this is Japan's supreme hour of destiny and she must strike, no matter whether it be annihilation or victory.

The dominance of this group became evident with M. Matsuoka coming to head the Foreign Ministry, leading to his two spectacular coups, alliance with the Axis and pact with Russia, both in line with this policy. But no leader is able to hold for any appreciable time. German attack on Russia tilted the ever delicate scales overnight and Matsuoka, the Man of the Hour, was driven into the wilderness. He went the way of so many others, unsung, unmourned, leaving his group rather shaken. Prince Konoye still continued at the helm, through these zig-zag meanderings indicating that the country was not yet ready for a final break with England and America. The big five still held the ground.

Towards The Brink

But the internal situation was becoming impossible. The economic pressure was growing. Shortage of essentials was creating an under current of discontentment. The people were wearying of the statement's vacillations. They wanted something decisive. The last Konoye Government had to open with the brave chorus "The country will go ahead according to plan." Although this cabinet had a dominant military note, it was in reality overweighted by the big interests, who were evidently out to make one last bid to preserve their old links with England and America.

But these attempts had to be balanced by some forward step abroad to satisfy the home front and also present a stiff lip to the world outside. Above all it would have to offer a sop to the army group who were already getting hot and bothered at what seemed like unnecessary delay. Two ex-Ministers pretty nearly lost their heads at the hands of impatient desperados, an act intended as a warning to the new cabinet and the dilly-dallying statesmen.

The external situation had undergone some change while Japan had been battling with her internal contradictions. Mr. Roosevelt, America's strong man, had been elected for the third time to the presidency. His hands immensely strengthened, he turned his serious attention to the Pacific. The American Government which had been drifting even after the abrogation of the trade treaty with Japan, now seemed to have made up its mind, to show the strong hand and cry halt to the island empire-builders.

American Warning

The Secretary of State issued an unmistakable warning: "America will not countenance any change in the present "status quo" in the Pacific". This time the warning was backed up by guns, bombers, and warships. From Hawaii to the Philippines the Pacific world was stirred into war activity. Every inch of soil America possessed in this part of the world began to be fast converted into an armed base, millions being poured into these preparations. The long arm of America was now reaching deep into Australia, New Zealand, Dutch East Indies, Malaya.

England announced her willingness to collaborate and even permit the use of the Singapore base for the American fleet. At the same time restrictions on American supplies to Japan were being stiffened. After all Japan's reserves are limited and the new spheres that have come under Japanese control cannot immediately be made to replace the loss of the Anglo-Saxon trade ties, particularly in the supply of oil. To offset this she coaxed and bullied the Dutch to enter into "Economic collaboration", which in modern parlance really means placing its economic resources at the disposal of the other. The Dutch played for time until America was ready to back up their resistance to the Japanese pressure.

Japan woke up to find the cord around her tightening. Little Thailand which could but recently be squeezed into disgorging a pretty loan to the tune of two million yen, was showing signs of wavering. Worst of all England and America had now entered upon a working arrangement with China. America for the first time showed evidences of real aid to that unhappy country.

Aid To China

American planes were actually arriving in China. Experts were busy trimming the Burma Road for more efficient service. Chungking was fast being flooded by American advisers of all types. The Philippines which had until recently been trying to coddle up to Japan under the conviction that Japanese hegemony in the Pacific was inevitable, had hastily strayed back into the American camp.

The new cabinet thought it hard to make good its hasty birth, specially after driving the popular Matsuoka into political exile when he was on the verge of replacing Prince Konoye as premier. It expanded and strengthened its occupation of Indo-China, by occupying the Southern part. Vichy under a Fascist regime was easier to tackle than a Dutch Government in exile in England! The two Anglo-Saxon countries froze Japanese assets.

Siberia was one of the new possibilities. In fact it was one of the factors that operated in ousting Matsuoka to pave the way for the scrapping of the Matsuoka-Stalin Pact. According to all predictions, Russia was to collapse within six weeks. But at the end of sixteen weeks Russia was showing no signs of surrendering. The prospect of capturing those alluring Siberian industries, marvels of modern venture, threatened to remain a dream.

Complete Dilemma

The memory of 1939 still haunted Japan, and made her chary of a trial of strength with Russia's Eastern army of a million crack troops. Japan's dilemma was now complete. Prince Konoye had no alternative except to resign and make way for an aggressive, dare-devil cabinet that would force the crisis even if it meant an open conflict with England and America. General Tojo, an all-out militarist succeeded him.

There is one other political group still in the making, but with immense potential power, under the leadership of Professor Okawa, the man who directed the sensational military coup of 1936. Although practically all the known groups are fascist of varying shades, Okawa's is uncompromisingly so. Impatient of the tarrying policy of the others, specially the compromising attitude of the Big Five (vested interests), this group is out to incorporate them, if necessary by force, into a highly centralised state.

In fact the 1936 coup was to have served like Mussolin's march on Rome and Hitler's final Putsch. It was to be accomplished by a band of hot-blooded military men overthrowing their officers and leaders and seizing power in the name of the inevitable Emperor, and the power to be supposedly finally vested in him. His name would cover a multitude of sins.

Axis Model

Though the coup failed the group grew in strength and its effects on politics started to bear fruit. They were considerably enhanced by the close collaboration with the Axis. Just as Japan once copied England and America, now she began to pattern on Nazi Germany, mainly under the guise of war emergency.

(Continued On Page 24)

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *By D. G. VYAS*

ART ELEVATES LIFE

IDEALS THAT PRODUCED GREAT ART—SPIRITUALISING VALUES OF ART—UNBALANCED AND AIMLESS CURRENT TRENDS—WHAT SHOULD THE ARTIST DO?—NO PAKISTAN IN MUSIC—UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON THE ART-SCHOOL—MAYOR APPRECIATES ART—CORPORATION ESCHEWS IT—ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE TOWN HALL.

The current trends of art in India do not represent a uniform condition of every art. If subjected to a careful analysis, they resolve themselves into three categories such as retrogressive, stagnant and progressive Consequently the artistic situation cumulatively produced by them is unbalanced and is, furthermore, unmarked by any achievements which would add a new chapter to the art—history of the country. But in spite of it only a few persons will echo the words like "we have not yet been able to create something new of a high order which is equal to the achievements of the past", uttered by Shrimati Rukminidevi in her address to a public meeting at Calcutta in November

Aim Of Art

No output of art can count as a country's noteworthy achievement unless it bears the hall-mark of monumentality. Art in India touched its high-water mark, because its production was guided and governed by high ideals It maintained its pre-eminence and progress as long as its producers and patrons did not flinch from their faith in it as the highest human expression. The art which attained monumentality was generally devotional and dedicatory in its aim. It did not fail to minister to the artistic and spiritual needs of man when it was consecrated as an offering to his Creator

The true nature and supreme purpose of Indian art were stressed by Professor Venkataswamy Naidu with reference to music in his presidential address at the fifteenth Music Conference held at Madras on December 22 when he said, "the appeal of our Indian music is to the soul—that spark of the Infinite in every living being. The only thing that can appeal to the soul and elevate it is the song or praise of the Brahman of which it is infinitesimal particle", and then he added, "Music is a form of Yoga." Not only music but every art is essentially Yoga. The artist, who is one with his art, should be one with the Infinite, but the producer should be an "artist" and his product should be "art." No art will be truly great unless the artist is great.

Personality Of Artist

Art should exert its moralising and spiritualising influence first on the artist and should thus purify him and elevate him above the average human level. In other words, the artist should be immune from the evils of human nature such as jealousy, contempt, conceit, hypocrisy, etc. To him art should be a disinterested and devout pursuit. It should first uplift him before it can uplift others. The Indian artist, with his spiritual background, ought to have a saintly personality

The life of the artist should have no conflicts and contradictions. It should present a synthesis of career, creed and craftsmanship. If art is the sole and supreme pursuit and a focus of concentration to the artist, it will stimulate his latent creative energy into activity from which will emerge the art which will bear a distinct impress of his originality. The creative art will emanate from the creative instinct stimulated into action by concentration. The artist, who is gifted with the creative abilities, is religiously devoted to his art and has attained self-elevation through it, will command respect and admiration of the people during as well as after his lifetime.

Complete freedom—inner as well as external to the artist is one of the essentials of the efflorescence of his art. Even the artistic cottage—product of India was full of vigour and vitality—because its producer was a master of himself and not a servant of anybody. Mere self-discipline and self-elevation attained through art will not enable the artist to pour his soul in his art, if he has to work in bondage or under restrictions. His art should be dictated to not from without but from within. Professor Naidu asserted the same principle when he said, "I consider it a sin to sell music" and "I cannot appeal too strongly to the public not to order their music but encourage the artist in his particular path".

No Fixed Ideals

India of to-day has very nearly repudiated the ideals to which her art owed its greatness. Her art-world will probably sneer at her unassuming master-artists and saint-musicians, if they are reincarnated, as foot-walk-artists and wandering minstrels, because its atmosphere is surcharged with the unhealthy forces like commercialism, propagandism and pedantism. It generally looks upon "made to order" art as an unfettered expression of the artist. The artist, who has the capacity to create something new, has, in most cases, to compete with the influential mediocrities, amateurs and imitators and to rest satisfied with the doles offered to him as a reward for producing photographic likeness in the portraits or statues executed by him.

India is supremely indifferent to the necessity of reorganising and developing her various arts in a balanced manner—and is not, in the least, keen to exact monumental works from the capable artists. Those, who are guiding the destinies of the civic organisation of a city like Bombay, will not be able to point out in the city a single work of art which would pass as monumental except the place of public convenience in the heart of a beautiful locality like Bori Bunder.

Re-acceptance of the devotional and dedicatory aim of art will be ridiculed as reversion to orthodoxy in the present "civilised" age. Modern India has not, in its stead, fixed any other definite and equally high ideals which can stimulate the growth of true art and invest it with grandeur which would be even faintly reminiscent of the by-gone glory of the country. The divorce of art from life has devitalised both.

Way To Progress

The attempts, which are being made to clamp art on the surface of life will not ameliorate the artistic situation which is unbalanced and unprogressive. Art should permeate and predominate life. The art-world should go beyond preservation of the vestiges of the time-honoured art-traditions and should endeavour to add to them something new and congenial to their spirit. It should be pertinently noted that imposition, on them, of any exotic and incompatible influences will not constitute progress of art, which depends entirely upon encouragement to the creative artist.

The economic and social conditions, in which the artist has to live, do not accede to him, the full and free scope for the display of his talent, but at the same time they do not prevent him from utilising his art as a means of self-elevation and spiritual advancement. Trials and tribulations should harden the artist and should, in conjunction with unswerving devotion to art, mould his character and render it beyond reproach. If the artist raises himself above the average human level and insists upon expressing his soul in his art, the world will reverentially turn to him and will acclaim his contribution to art as creative work and progress.

"INDIRA AVENUE, BARODA".
(By Mrs. Sass Brunner).

No Pakistan

The portion of Professor Naidu's address relative to Carnatic Music deserves special attention of the music-world. The two systems of music—Hindustani and Carnatic—are Indian and are one in their origin. Professor Naidu referred to some contacts which both of them had made in the earlier times, but Mr. K. A. Chidambaram has, in his article on "No Pakistan in Music" which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of last Sunday, thrown further light on the subject by citing the art of Swathi Tirumal which had achieved unity of the two systems.

The provincial barriers have, in recent years, broken down with the revival of dance Kathakali and Bharat Natya—the two dance-techniques of the South have spread to and found enthusiastic reception in the different parts of Northern India. Music, which is an integral part of dance, must accompany it wherever it goes. Why should Carnatic and Hindustani music not go beyond their respective provinces when interprovincial exchange of art has taken place freely in the sphere of dance?

Closer contacts between the two systems of music will be a safeguard against the medley of both which seems almost inevitable in the days of machine-served art. Professor Naidu has sounded a timely warning against the menace of the talkie to the purity of Carnatic music. The talkie will notcarry pure Hindustani music to the South.

Those, who are qualified to negotiate and establish contacts between the two systems are, in the words of Professor Naidu, "the scholarly few, intellectual giants". India is united in politics, but should not be divided in music. The music conferences of both the provinces should give up their isolationist attitude and should, as suggested by Mr. Chidambaram, until in resisting "Pakistan" from taking deeper roots in the world of music.

Gross Injustice

Mr. S. D. Chavda's article on "Art-training in Bombay" which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of December 4, reads like a vote of censure on the School of Art, Bombay to which he claims "I owe, indeed, a debt". Mr. K. K. Hebbar has promptly responded to the "alert" sounded by Mr. Chavda and has taken exception to some statements and contradictions made by him and cleared the misunderstanding which his article would have created about the school in the minds of the readers.

"I do not mean to do any injustice to the old school", says Mr. Chavda, but he has done gross injustice to it by suppressing any mention of an important aspect of education imparted by it. The school has a well-organised Indian section in charge of an accredited teacher of Indian art who is not boosted like a few artiste of his rank of other provinces because he happens to be in Bombay. The Government also allows the students to appear for the diploma examination with Indian painting.

It is a curious anomaly that Mr. Chavda went to the school "in fond hopes" to learn the art of his country, and missed its Indian section. It is customary with a few opportunists like Mr. Chavda to oppose any innovation in the school and to praise it when it gets old. His love for Indian art appears to be of recent origin and so also his theoretical contempt for western art.

The School of Art, Bombay, deserves the sole credit of reviving Indian art in Western India and founding its school of Indian painting distinct from "other provinces". It is a progressive institution and has built its own traditions and is not in need of drawing inspiration from "other provinces". No one who writes about the school can, if he is impartial and appreciative, ignore its achievements.

Mayor's Interest In Art

The present Mayor of Bombay has evinced interest in art by accepting to declare open a few exhibitions. His speech at the First Fine Art Educational Exhibition at the Hume High School on November 28 indicated that he appreciates fine arts and the educative values of exhibitions But one wonders whether he has realised the paucity of exhibition

(Continued on page 23)

LAST WORD NOT SAID AT BARDOLI

WARDHA WILL DECIDE ISSUE OF NON-VIOLENCE

Abandonment Of Accepted Creed Will Be A Calamity For Congress

STATEMENT BY RAJEN BABU, SARDAR AND OTHERS

INDIA CAN'T DISPENSE WITH MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP, SAYS KAMALADEVI

BARDOLI, Jan. 3.

The following statement has been issued to the press by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh:—

"In his letter addressed to the Mauiana Saheb on December 30th Gandhiji mentioned that most of the members of the Congress Working Committee differed from his interpretation of the Bombay resolution. This is a fact and the Bardoli deliberations have cleared the position. Gandhiji in a statement to the press made soon after the passing of the resolution of the Working Committee. has also pointed out that there are three schools of thought on the issue of war. He has made it clear that the resolution leaves the school standing out for non-participation predominantly on the ground of non-violence, free not only 'to hold that opinion but to propagate it for the acceptance of anybody, who chooses.'

"We, the signatories to this statement, represent this school of thought.

Whatever may be the interpretation of the Bombay resolution, the condition of the countries involved in the war, leaves no doubt whatsoever in our mind to-day that it would be nothing short of a calamity for the Congress to abandon non-violence on any account. For, by doing so we lose everything, including what we have achieved for the last twenty years.

"The question then naturally arises, why, holding the view we do, we refrained from asserting ourselves and resigning from the Working Committee. This we did because most of us signatories had in our representative capacity gone by the interpretation of the Bombay resolution not accepted by Gandhiji. We as individuals, however, are believers in out and out non-violence. Our colleagues know our view. They have left us free to hold and propagate it. Non-violence as the official policy of the Congress holds even to day. The Working Committee resolution contemplates association in the present war in the remote contingency of the British Government making an offer acceptable to the Congress. If that happens, we cannot of course remain in the Working Committee.

The A.I.C.C.C. will soon meet. Ordinarily the A.I.C.C. is expected to endorse the Working Committee resolutions. We think there is or should be no such convention in this case where there are sharp divisions of opinion. Every member is expected to use his independent judgment and make his choice irrespective of party loyalty.

We do not propose to do any personal canvassing. There should be no unthinking imitation. We feel that the Working Committee will welcome the rejection of its resolution. If the A.I.C.C. holds that the contemplated abandonment of non-violence is against the interests of the country and, therefore, the Congress principally on that ground should not participate in war efforts. On the other hand, if Members have the conviction that the interests of the country demand such participation, they should wholeheartedly support the Working Committee resolution."

Gandhiji's Leadership Must Be There, Says Kamaladevi

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhayaya in a statement to the Press says:—

"The Congress Working Committee's resolution makes it clear very rightly that there is no material change in the Congress stand since no change is called for. and by adhering to the Bombay resolutions still stands for non-violent resistance

The Congress as a body has never been a pacifist organisation. But Gandhiji's consistent and confirmed opposition to war cannot be regarded as an ethical act but also a political movement, for unlike pacifists all the world over, he has sought out in destroying the causes of war by striving to build a new economic and social struggle, which alone can make for permanent peace. Therefore, even his limited form of struggle at this juncture is of special value

A tense political situation, getting daily more complicated by international events, calls forth for Gandhiji's leadership with his unswerving rock-like strength. The need for India's freedom to-day is even greater. The Indian people will surely realise that we cannot dispense with his leadership".—A. P

VIJAYALAXMI REFUSES TO COMMENT

MADRAS, Jan 3.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit. who arrived here this morning declined to comment on the Bardoli resolution as she felt it was not desirable to say anything before the All-India Congress Committee discussed the matter and reached a decision.—A P.

GANDHIJI TO ADDRESS U. P. CONGRESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi, who is coming to Benares in the third week of January to attend the jubilee celebrations of the Benares Hindu University will address a meeting of prominent Congress workers of the United Provinces on January 22.

Jawaharlal Nehru has wired Keshavdev Malaviya, Secretary U. P. Congress Committee to make arrangements for the meeting

(Continued on page 21)

Meherally Arrested

Sequel To Defiance Of Externment Order Of Punjab Govt.

LAHORE Jan. 3.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, was arrested about 9/30 p.m. for defiance of the order served on him by the Punjab Government this morning directing him to leave the province of the Punjab by the first available train.—A.P.

BOMBAY DETENUS' ULTIMATUM

Alleged Stoppage Of Deoli Facilities: Threat Of Hunger-Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 3.

It is understood that six Bombay Detenus who were recently brought to Yeravada Jail from Deoli Camp pursuant to Government's decision to repatriate the detenus to their home provinces, have given notice to the authorities that if their demands are not fulfilled they will go on hunger-strike from Monday.

The detenus, it is stated, were being given an allowance of 12 annas per day at Deoli is now cut down to 5 annas. All other facilities that were given to them have also been stopped.

The detenus in the Yeravada Jail are Messrs. S. A. Dange. S. S. Mirajkar, S. S. Batliwala, B. T. Randive, R. S. Patkar and Rajani Patel.

Air Battle Over Moulmein

Seven Japanese Planes Destroyed: Attempts To Land In Mergui Region Repelled

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Rangoon reports that the Japanese attempted to enter by small parties Mergui region of South Burma on Thursday, says the Singapore radio. Our troops forced the Japanese to retreat with fifty dead behind them.—

FORCED LABOUR

A message received from Mergui this evening gives the news of a Police Constable who escaped from Victoria Point on December 17, says the Rangoon radio. It is learnt from him that the Japanese invaders compelled whomsoever they met to act as coolies for them.

AIR BATTLE OVER MOULMEIN

A combined Army Headquarters and Royal Air Force Communique issued this morning at 9-30, gives details of an action in the Moulmein area, says the Rangoon radio. It states that A. D. G. American planes engaged some Japanese planes over the airport. They shot down three planes and destroyed four others as they landed.

The statement adds that this is one of the most remarkable achievement of the Burma Air Force. Even if our fighters had a warning of the enemy's approach and were in the air to repel them, it is high tribute to the observer Corps; whereas if no warning was received, then the rapidity with which our fighters were in the air was astounding. No damage was sustained to the airport during this operation. We lost no aircraft.

Except for the operation already reported near Moulmein, there is no report of any other enemy activity over this country up to 6 p.m. this evening. This information is contained in a statement issued by the Department of the Civil Defence Commissioner to-night. says the Rangoon radio.

A STRONG POINT OF THE EMPIRE

The Rangoon "Gazette" to-day refers to the appointment of Sir Vice-Marshal Stevenson, and points out that this appointment means that Burma is now one of the strong points of the Empire as revealed by the changed status in command, according to the Rangoon radio.

The paper continues: "Broadcasts in Burmese from Bangkok are full of a kind of defensive propaganda. They were especially upset last night at the tone of recent Rangoon news-bulletins on the use of Siamese territory by the Japanese and their attacks on populated cities in Burma has done more to unify the Burmese people than even the British could have foreseen.

This unity of purpose is now being seen throughout the country. We repeat that it is not for nothing that an air Vice-Marshal has been sent out from England who was formerly in charge of a famous day-bombing group, or that the Burmese Air Force has been in action hundreds of miles inside Siamese territory, and it is pointed out that military objectives in Bangkok and other Siamese cities are not far from the Burmese frontiers."

CHINESE TROOPS IN BURMA

Commenting on the dispatch of Chinese units to Burma the Chinese newspaper "Takung Pao" says that for the first time in Chinese history, Chinese regulars are being sent abroad. according to the Singapore radio. The paper declares that Chinese forces in Burma are not only fresh forces, but are all well disciplined. They are all frontline men. and they will extend China's glory. "Their arrival in Burma," says the "Takung Pao," "marks the solid consolidation of allied co-operation."

Nothing To Report From Rangoon

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

An Army Headquarters Communique this morning says nothing to report.

The Civil Defence Department states that no air raid warnings were given in any part of Burma yesterday (Tuesday). An appeal for a number of extra firemen was made from various districts and in a very short time more than the required number was found. The Communique adds that there is plenty of food available in Rangoon—A P

5,000 Axis Prisoners Counted In Bardia

GERMAN COLUMNS FORCED TO WITHDRAW IN JEDABYA

R. A. F. Raids On Enemy Shipping, Naples And Tripoli

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A 'communique' says that over 5,000 Italian and German prisoners have been counted in Bardia. The Imperial casualties during the whole operation in Bardia were 80 killed and 300 wounded.

The final attack on Bardia, to which the enemy surrendered unconditionally, was a moonlight bayonet attack in which South African troops participated, it is learned in military quarters in London to-day. An estimate of the enemy losses in killed and wounded has not yet been received. In the forward area in Libya no change is reported.

Raid On Naples

ROME:—A 'communique' states: "There has been intense patrol activity of light units of opposing forces in the Jedabya region. After two days of bitter fighting with the intervention of enemy naval artillery, the strong-hold of Bardia, the system of defence and the garrison of the area were overcome.

In the Sollum Sector there has been heavy concentrated artillery fire. Last night a raid was made on Naples by British planes."

Battle Of Bardia

CAIRO:—The following is the text of the 'communique' issued by the British G.H.Q., Middle East, on Saturday: "During the night of First|Second January units of the first and second South African divisions carried at the point of the bayonet strongly defended localities held by the enemy covering the town of Bardia. The units actually engaged in this dashing attack were the South African police Kaffir Rifles and the Royal Durban Light Infantry closely supported by British tanks and medium artillery by a Polish field artillery regiment and by a New Zealand cavalry regiment. Rather than face a repetition of this bold and skilfully organised attack the enemy decided to surrender unconditionally. The whole operation was magnificently supported by His Majesty's ships which heavily bombarded enemy concentrations and artillery positions on the forward area and also engaged with equal effect many objectives on the rear of the enemy's main defences.

By continuous activity in most inclement weather conditions our air forces also made an invaluable contribution to the successes of the operation.

5,000 AXIS PRISONERS

In addition to 1,150 British prisoners who have been released so far, over 5,000 Italian and German prisoners have been counted, including Major-General Schmidt, Chief Administrative Staff Officer of Panzer Afrika. An estimate of the material which has fallen into our hands is not yet available, but due to the speed of our advance the enemy was unable to carry out any substantial demolitions. Our casualties during the full operation amounted to 60 killed and 300 wounded. Enemy losses, apart from prisoners, have not yet been ascertained.

German Column Forced To Withdraw

In the Jedabya area our mobile columns of all arms continued to harass the enemy concentrations. In one engagement a German column, including armoured cars and artillery, was forced to withdraw with loss of some vehicles, two anti-tank guns, and leaving in our hands another 45 German prisoners, including three officers. Another ten enemy tanks abandoned in good condition had been found during clearance of the Cyrenaican battlefield. Over the whole area of operation our air forces continued their activities attacking with marked success enemy concentrations at and about Jedabya and inflicting considerable damage on targets along the main enemy lines of supply both by land and sea."

An R.A.F. 'communique' today states: "Owing to bad weather with heavy low cloud, air operations in the Jedabya area yesterday were limited, but our fighters engaged a number of Messerschmidtt 109s and damaged some of them.

During the night of January 1st|2nd our bombers attacked enemy concentrations between El Agheila and Nofila. A series of explosions followed the attack and a considerable number of motor transport vehicles were destroyed.

During the same night shipping in the gulf of Sirte was bombed and machine-gunned. One 800 ton vessel received a direct hit.

Tripoli was also raided but heavy clouds prevented observation of any damage caused.

Malta was again raided on the night of Thursday|Friday and also yesterday. Some damage was caused to civilian property and personnel.

Two of our fighters are missing from these and other operations."—Reuter.

FIVE-HOUR AIR ATTACK ON GATEWAY TO MANILA BAY

Japanese Land In Lower Perak: Advance Towards Kuantan: Night Raids On Singapore

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The War Department reports a five-hour Japanese air-attack on Corregidor Island. It says that at least three enemy planes were shot down. At least 60 bombers participated in the attack, but failed to inflict material damage on the fortification which guards the entrance to Manila Bay.

American casualties were 13 killed and 35 wounded. Meanwhile there is marked lessening of enemy ground attack on General MacArthur's main force in Luzon.

Japanese Land In Lower Perak

LONDON:—The latest Singapore 'communique' mentions a Japanese landing in Lower Perak. The Japanese used barges and small steamers for the purpose of landing. One of the steamers was set on fire by our forces and four barges were also destroyed.

Kuantan aerodrome is still in our hands.

Enemy bombers attacked Singapore again last night, but little damage was done and the casualties were only seven.

Night Raids On Singapore

SINGAPORE: — Singapore had its usual series of night raids again last night with four alerts between normal bedtime and dawn. A number of bombs were heard to drop. Although there was a bright moon, there were a number of small clouds and the raiders hurried from cloud to cloud, thus rendering defence by our searchlights and anti-aircraft difficult. The populace are beginning to get used to these continual night raids, taking them as matter of course and adapting their lives in order to obtain sleep when possible.

BOMBAY: — To-night's 'communique' issued by Combined Headquarters in Singapore says that fresh enemy pressure has increased on the Perak Front, says the Singapore Radio. Yesterday the enemy put in three attacks, but all of them were unsuccessful. In these attacks enemy casualties are estimated to have been between 400 and 500. In addition to the enemy parties reported yesterday as landing in Lower Perak, another enemy force attempting to land came up against our artillery. A small steamer was set on fire and was reported as sinking, and four barges were sunk. The remainder of the enemy craft withdrew.

In Kuantan, the enemy has made some progress, and has entered the outskirts of the town in their endeavour to seize the aerodrome.

Normal R.A.F. reconnaissance activities continued throughout yesterday. There is nothing of outstanding importance to report. There was little enemy air activity throughout the day. During the night enemy aircraft attacked targets in Singapore. Little damage was done. Seven casualties have been reported. There was an air alert in Singapore Island to-night.

Air Activity Over East Indies

BATAVIA:—Japanese air activities over N.E.I. territory were less than on the preceding day, says a Netherlands East Indies 'communique' to-day. One Japanese plane raided an aerodrome in the outer provinces, but no damage was done.

"During the attack on Belawan Deli (on the East Coast of Sumatra) bombs were aimed at ships lying in the harbour. Only a few bombs exploded. No one was hurt and no damage done."—Reuter.

Changsha Still Holds Out

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The Chungking High Command to-day reports that fierce fighting is going on in northern and eastern suburbs of Changsha, according to the Singapore radio. The Chinese High Command officially denies German reports that the Japanese have entered Changsha.—A. P.

WAVELL AS SUPREME COMMANDER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill announced that General Wavell is named the Supreme Commander in Unified Command of the South-west Pacific area.

Major-General G. H. Brett is named the Deputy Supreme Commander.

Admiral Hart, Commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet, assumes command of all naval forces in that area under the direction of General Wavell—.

General Sir Henry Pownall, now British Commander-in-Chief at Singapore, will be the Chief of Staff to General Wavell who assumes his command in the near future.

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek will have the Supreme Command of all land and air forces of the United Nations operating in the Chinese theatre.—Reuter.

CONVOY BATTLE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An Admiralty Communique says that the ex-American destroyer "Stanley" and the auxiliary vessel "Audacity" were sunk during attacks on a convoy in which at least three U-Boats were sunk and two Fokker Wolfe aircraft shot down.

During the attacks on the convoy two merchant ships of the convoy of thirty were sunk.

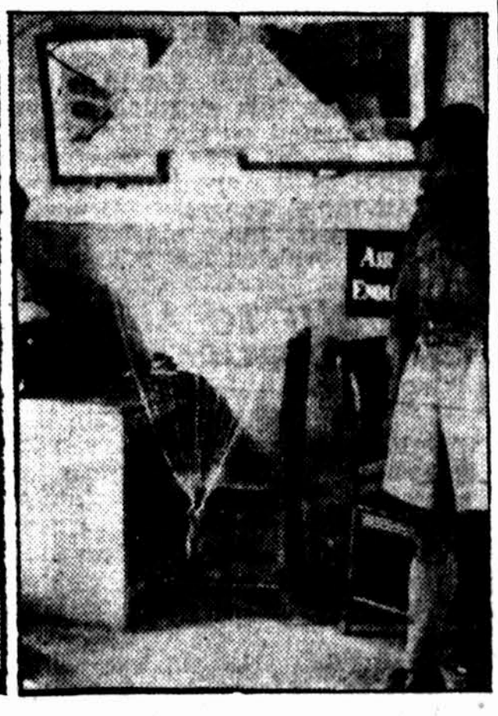
LATE NEWS:

Moscow Promises Decisive Defeat of Germans This Year.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Moscow radio promised tonight that the Red Army would inflict a decisive defeat on the Germans this year. "At the present moment the most important task consists in not giving a breathing space to the enemy", said the announcer. "The Red Army must drive the enemy back until the last Nazi has been cleared out of the Russian soil".—Reuter

A view of the Tank in the Defence Exhibition Train which will be on view from to-day.



A parachute demonstration inside the train.

GRAND STRATEGY COMBINE AGAINST AXIS

HITLER RUSHES TO THE FRONT

Action Follows Crushing Nazi Defeat At Kaluga

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Hitler has flown to the Moscow front to take personal command of his troops, learns Ralph Hewin, the "Daily Mail's" Stockholm correspondent .

His dash is the result of the crushing defeat of the German army at Kaluga, news of which reached Hitler at his secret Ukraine headquarters.

He immediately left for the front, hoping his personal appearance would stiffen the morale of his dispirited retreating troops.

His new headquarters are understood to be near Smolensk.—Reuter.

100 MILLION ROUBLES LENT TO POLAND

MOSCOW, Jan 3.

The Soviet Government has lent the Polish Government a 100 million roubles.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE HUGE BOOTY

15,000 Germans Killed And Wounded

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.

The enormous amount of booty captured by the Soviet troops on the western Moscow front during the six days, December 26 to 31, included 60 tanks 11 armoured cars, 40 locomotives, 425 railway wagons, and an ammunition train, according to a special announcement by the Soviet information bureau.

The long list also includes 287 guns, 220 rifles, 938 lorries, 1,500 bicycles, 30 tractors, 7 wireless stations, 226 cars, thousands of shells and mines and over six million cartridges. During the same period, it is added, over 15,000 German officers and men were killed.

The story of captures is continued in a special supplement to the Moscow communique which states that on January 1st one detachment of troops operating in the western front liberated ten villages and seized 85 automobiles and tractors and 200 barrels of petrol, while in a raid on village Nedelnyi a large German unit fled, abandoning 370 lorries with engines running.

Here were also seized a number of decorations prepared for distribution to German officers and soldiers on the New Year's day.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Soviet Night communique states: "During January 2 our troops continued to advance on a number of sectors of the front, successfully stopping an enemy attempt to consolidate new defensive positions, and occupied a number of inhabited localities including the town of Maloya-Roslavets.

On December 31, 31 enemy planes were brought down and not 12 as previously reported. On January 1st, 28 enemy planes were brought down. We lost nine planes".—Reuter.

300 Norwegians Arrive In London

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Norwegian fisher folk who came here with the commandos arrived in London on Friday The party of 300 included women, children six quislings and Norwegians of all ages, 18 of whom hope to join the Norwegian Naval Forces here. One man said that Norwegians had been looking out for the British navy up and down the Norwegian coast "and when the ships appeared off Lofoten it was the finest sight we ever saw". —Reuter

Sign Solemn Declaration To Employ All Resources For Purpose

PLEDGE NEVER TO MAKE SEPARATE PEACE OR ARMISTICE WITH ENEMY

BAJPAI SIGNS FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The White House announced that the United States, Britain, Russia, China, the Netherlands and 21 other Anti-Axis nations have signed a joint declaration pledging to use their full resources against Axis and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemy.

The signatories include Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R. China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourge, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Down With Hitlerism

President Roosevelt signed for the United States and Mr. Churchill for Britain.

M. Litvinoff signed for the Soviet Union, Mr. Soong for China, Mr. Casey for Australia, Mr. Leighton McCarthy for Canada, Mr. Frank Langstone for New Zealand, Sir G. S. Bajpai for India and Mr. Ralph Close for South Africa.

A brief statement on international unity of purpose said also that other nations may adhere to it in the event of their rendering material assistance "in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism".

Countries signing the declaration formally declared "Firstly, each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with whom such Government is at war.

Secondly, each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Government's signatory here not to make separate armistice or peace with the enemy".

"Common Struggle"

The preamble to the pledge is the following declaration by the united nations:

Joint declaration by the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R. and other nations already mentioned.

The Governments signatory hereto, having subscribed to the common programme of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, known as the Atlantic Charter, being confident that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom and preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in the common struggle against savage brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:—

Firstly, each Government pledges itself, etc., and concludes "The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are or which may be rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism. Done at Washington, January First."

Churchill's Mission Successful

Mr. Churchill's mission to the United States can be said to be a tremendous success, both with the American public and Government.

As far as the public is concerned the results of Mr. Churchill's visit has been seen in the signing of documents some time on Friday, which will be in the form of an alliance between nearly 30 nations making war on one or all of the Axis Powers and it will pledge their full co-operation in securing the complete defeat of Nazism everywhere and bind each not to make separate peace. But beyond that there is much of utmost value which Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have accomplished which will only be seen as the grand strategy develops in the course of the year.

Reuter understands that one of the big accomplishments of the Washington conferences has been the metamorphosis of Lease and Lend which now promises to become what it was ideally meant to be originally.

Supply Council Needed

A Supply Council with great powers will be required for moving these enormous quantities of ammunition, food and other materials, and Washington observers also foresee a Shipping Control Council charged with the enormous task of shipping materials to the many fronts in this colossal struggle.

Incidentally the scheme appears to require drastic changes in the tariff systems particularly in the United States.

How Congress will view this is not known but it is expected that the urgency of the situation will overcome its tariff complex.

It is understood that it has been agreed that there will be no "ceilings" to productions—no aim to produce certain numbers of tanks or air-planes within a given period.

Instead every effort will be made to produce every possible tank, gun and plane to smash the Axis in the shortest possible times.

Production To Utmost Limit

The industrial machine of each country in the grand alliance, though in practice it means chiefly the United States, Britain and Russia, will produce to the utmost limit those war materials for which each is best fitted and the resulting products will be distributed to whatever fronts which require them.

The dollar sign will remain eliminated from these transactions and material will be charged against material.

Spelling Doom, Says Hull

Mr. Cordell Hull hails the inter-allied declaration of no separate peace as spelling the doom of totalitarians.

Mr. Hull said that the declaration by the united nations joins together, in the greatest common effort in history the purpose and will of 26 free nations representing a majority of the inhabitants of all six continents.

Extreme satisfaction with the Allied declaration is the first reaction here and there is a feeling that it is the finest New Year resolution any body of nations could possibly have made.

The decks are now clear for a full-speed war effort because complete confidence in each other and in the final outcome has been born of the Washington talks thanks largely to the inspiring and compelling personalities of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

SECOND FRONT AGAINST NAZIS

Soviet Plan For A Combined Attack Against Axis From The West

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 3.

"Soviet General for commanding British Imperial and Allied forces in the invasion".

This is said to be part of a plan put forward to British and Allied Governments for a second front in Europe

The plan has aroused great interest in the Allied military circles.

According to the "Daily Mirror", "so sure are the Russians that an invasion from the West would bring victory that the Soviet are said to be prepared and be responsible for the campaign by offering Generals to direct operations".

BRITISH CRUISER & DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, Jan 3.

It is officially announced that the British cruiser "Neptune" has been sunk by mine in the Mediterranean.

The British destroyer "Kandahar" has also been sunk, it is announced.

The sinking of the British cruiser "Neptune" and the destroyer "Kandahar" is announced in the following Admiralty communique.

"The Board of Admiralty announce that the cruiser "Neptune" (Captain R. C. Oconor) has been sunk by enemy mines in the Mediterranean. All next of kin have been informed.

Statements made by the enemy indicate that some of ship's company of the "Neptune" have been picked up and are prisoners of war.

The destroyer "Kandahar" (Commander W. G. A. Robson) which was in company with the "Neptune" was damaged by a mine.

The "Kandahar" was subsequently sunk by our forces. The greater part of her ship's company is safe. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed".—Reuter.

American Naval Units In Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan 3.

The navy disclosed that American naval units are co-operating with both British and Dutch in Pacific water.—Reuter

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GIVEN AWAY

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R. A. F Pound Japanese Occupied Aerodromes

WILL THERE BE A NEW FRONT IN FAR EAST?

Arrival Of Chinese Troops In Burma, A Portent

LONDON, Jan. 3.

British planes in one of the heaviest attacks yet made on a Japanese occupied aerodrome unloaded several tons of bombs, says a Ministry of Information statement, describing an R. A. F. raid on the Gong (Kedah) aerodrome early Friday morning.

All fell on the target, adds the statement.

"SMOKE ROSE IN A TOWERING COLUMN TO THE HEIGHT OF AROUT 1,000 FEET", SAID THE AUSTRALIAN CAPTAIN OF ONE AIRCRAFT.

"FIRES SEEMED TO BE BLAZING ALL OVER THE AREA. WE WENT IN AT A LOW ALTITUDE GIVING THEM "THE WORKS".

AS FAR AS I COULD SEE THROUGH THE SMOKE WE FAIRLY PLASTERED AIRCRAFT AND AERODROME BUILDINGS".

A Flight Commander who went in the first, and who made two runs across the aerodrome, said, "Despite the fact that we have been circling over the target for some time, we seemed to catch them off their guard because they put up no anti-aircraft fire against us until the second run. After dropping our stuff we counted at least five burning aircraft on the ground. There were probably more."

A U. S. War Department 'communique' based on reports received up to 10 p. m. on Friday says:

"PHILIPPINES: American and Filippino troops north and northwest of Manila are continuing to resist stubbornly attacks which are being pressed with increasing intensity.

There is nothing to report from other areas."

Reuter's special correspondent cables from Singapore:

No information is yet available in Singapore as to the strength or direction of the new Japanese landing in Lower Perak but it is obviously designed as an eastwards pincer movement to cut off the main body of our forces.

The possibility of such a Japanese attempt has always been recognised in British tactics, although it was thought that because of lack of western sea transport the Japanese might be influenced to try rafting troops down the broad Perak River.

New Landing Place

Their likeliest landing place is somewhere in the vicinity of the mouth of the Perak River where the enemy will possibly try to follow the river to Telok Anson which has a railroad link to the main north-south railway and roadway and is about 80 miles as the crow flies to Kuala Lumpur.

Japanese troops have probably commandered a fleet of native junks, sampans and fishing craft from Penang and sailed down the Straits of Malacca.

Unconfirmed reports of Japanese bombing raids on the Straits of Malacca lends colour to this theory as they may have been simply air protection for this new landing.

It is not possible to indicate the present British line but the official announcement of "renewed fighting" at both the main front and at the Japanese landing point would show that our troops have not been caught napping.

There is little news from Kuantan but it can be stated that the aerodrome is definitely in our hands.

It is understood that there has been no major artillery activity in this area which suggests that only small enemy parties are at present infiltrating.

Encouraging News

The arrival of "fully equipped Chinese troops" in Burma is the most stimulating item in the day's news, writes "Annalist."

Where or how they will be used is pure guesswork. Northeastern Burma marches with Indo-China for about 100 miles along the Mekong River. This is the least mountainous part of the Burma-Indo-China-Thailand border but operations in this area, even if attempted, would seem to belong to a still distant future.

While nothing is revealed about the Chinese troops it seems inevitable that they are drawn from the Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces which breed hardy mountaineers capable of incredible marches and now with four years experience of all Japanese ways of warfare.

Philippine Situation

Messages from Pacific show a shade more confidence than yesterday.

General MacArthur's supreme generalship appears to have succeeded, despite terrific Japanese pressure, in regrouping his forces in a 200 miles area around Manila with the Corregidor fortress as the pivotal centre.

Corregidor which is reported to contain ample supplies and deep shelters in rock would normally be considered impregnable but the effects of air attacks have still to be shown.

In the circle of American defence the most dangerous part appears to be the open valley from Lingayen to Manila.

Elsewhere the Americans are helped by jungle and rugged mountains.

General MacArthur's forces are believed to number 6,000 United States troops, 12,000 Philippine scouts, 20,000 Philippine regulars and 100,000 Philippine reservists of about five months training—few enough for so big a task, though plainly they are fighting like demons despite the almost complete monopoly of the air hitherto possessed by the enemy.

In northern Malaya the situation appears slightly more stabilized on orthodox battle lines.

Five To One

The Japanese are said to outnumber British by five to one. They are described as advancing with fanatical recklessness in heavy waves continually mown down.

While the immediate Japanese aim is evidently to neutralize, if they cannot capture, Singapore, and prevent a naval junction between the British and Americans.

A study of the map throws an interesting light on Japan's ultimate ambitions. Eastern Asia from Malaya to eastern Siberia is ringed with a fortress like barrier of islands—the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japanese Islands and Saghalien.

With this barrier Japan already holds on the mainland Korea, Manchuria, most of inner Mongolia, Eastern China, Indo-China and Thailand.

The whole enclave constitutes Japan's much advertised "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere".

It produces practically every commodity which hitherto she had to buy from abroad and, once thoroughly established therein she would be very hard to evict. But despite undoubtedly great gains she has still a long way to go. As yet she has got no oil fields and oil is Japan's Achilles heel.

How Jap Plans Can Be Foiled

Three statements made yesterday may be significant pointers to the development of the allied strategy in the Pacific, asserts the "Daily Mail"

One, adds the paper, was the announcement that the Chinese troops had entered Burma.

Another was the report that General Wavell was likely to be appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in the Pacific

The third was General Pownall's assurance that considerable help was on the way to Malaya.

It is not easy to dispatch reinforcements to Singapore, continues the paper, because that great fortress is encircled at long range by the Japanese

"Nevertheless we must hold Singapore, but how can we get the much needed support to our army in Malaya? The answer is, through Burma

The great port of Rangoon and, to a lesser extent Akyab on the Bay of Bengal have become the chief bases of supply and centres for the war in the Pacific.

Burma is already under the command of General Wavell, but since all our operations in the pacific for some time to come will inevitably lead back to that country, the advantage of investing supreme command of the entire area in his hands is obvious.

From Burma our lines of communication radiate to India, China and Malaya.

Strong Position

Thus we are in an exceptionally strong position, and if these lines can be held and developed, they will spell the defeat of Japan.

Japan is fully alive to the danger She is staging a large scale diversion in Central China, and has claimed the recapture of the important town of Changsnan.

We must expect too determined attempts to interrupt seaborne supplies across the Bay of Bengal.

There is another Burman front it lies in the Isthmus joining the mainland of Siam with Malaya.

The Japanese have already penetrated this southern-most extremity of Burma and they will probably attempt a drive northwards against Rangoon.

Our counter-offensive should be aimed not only at resisting this threat, but creating a diversion for four hard-pressed forces in Malaya and eventually at relieving them.

This in fact is the only feasible route for reinforcement of Singapore. The retention aerodromes and the construction of new ones in Burma are of vital importance. The airfield at Victoria Point has already been captured. We must relinquish no more."

British Govt. Shall Not Miss The Bus

Political Ineptitude Must Not Weaken Defensive Strength Of India, Says 'Daily Herald'

LONDON, Jan. 3.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT TO MAKE RENEWED EFFORTS TO RESOLVE INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEM WAS MADE BY THE "DAILY HERALD" WHICH RECALLS THAT AN ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE IS SHORTLY MEETING TO DISCUSS THE ATTITUDE TO WAR.

The paper proceeds to ask the following questions, "Does the British Government propose to let that occasion arrive and recede without any further constructive effort? Should not the Viceroy of India summon Congress leaders before the meeting for a frank and friendly talk? Cannot Mr. Amery be aroused from his coma and persuaded to deal with the situation?

We have already by our unpreparedness in Malaya done a good turn to the Japanese. Need we do them another? Need we by political ineptitude weaken the defensive strength of India?

Washington Journal On Bardoli Resolution

The "resignation of Mahatma Gandhi from the leadership of the All-India Congress Party brings into sharp relief a change in sentiment which the course of the war has wrought in that vast land", declares the "Washington Evening Star" in a leader on "Gandhi And India".

Summing up Indian resistance to British rule and the fact that Mahatma Gandhi kept the civil disobedience movement non-violent in character, the paper goes on to say that, however, "None of them (prominent Congress leaders) had any regard for Hitler or Nazi policy, and philosophy and the threat to India of Axis far more extreme than that of Britain", has caused a revulsion of feeling.

It has been increasingly felt that India should range herself against the Axis threat.

The new Japanese peril has seemingly tipped the scales in decisive fashion.

Faced with the majority of the party's Executive Committee favouring co-operation in the war effort Mahatma Gandhi has relinquished his leadership holding firmly to his principles of absolute non-resistance under any circumstances.

The British authorities made the change in attitude easier by liberating most of the prominent Congress prisoners some weeks ago.

How unrepresentative the Congress Party has been in its previous opposition to the war effort may be judged by the fact that India as a whole has rallied enthusiastically from the start.—Reuter.

"Economist" Emphasises Need For Compromise Between Congress And Govt.

LONDON, January 2.

The 'Economist' in an editorial on India says, it is a thousand pities that there is no normal contact or common meeting ground between nationalists and the Government. It is fatuous to call the Government "Imperialist" but more justifiable in the strange set-up of Indian society to call it "Arrogant."

But it is hard to see how Government can set up an immediate national Government of the sort that the Congress appears to want. On the face of it the Congress demands are still impracticable if only because of the determination of other parties not to be ruled by the Congress, war or no war.

But equally obviously, a new and powerful leaven of moderation has been at work in counsels of the Congress; there are new potential Allies there; and it is the duty of the Government to go to the limit of practicability in offering a compromise.—Reuter.

"CONGRESS COMMITTEE HURLS INSULTS"

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Tht "Yorkshire Post" in an editorial discussing the resolution of the Congress Working Committee says, "British readers of the Working Committee's diatribe may find it hard to escape the conclusion that the Committee is determined not so much to avoid insult as to hurl insults itself."—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING ON THE SCREEN

Joint Production Of Pathy And Hirlekar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A beautiful Documentary short film of the momentous session of the Congress Working Committee, held at Bardoli, was shown to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a small gathering, this morning at the National Studios.

Produced by Mr. K. S. Hirlekar and Dr. P. V. Pathy, it has caught the atmosphere of the meeting and put it well on the screen. Introductory scenes of the poor peasants' grinding toil was a perfect background for these discussions on which depended so much. Very clear photography and well chosen shots of our leaders are a high mark of the film.

It will be released during this month with a running commentary by Mr. D. F. Karaka. A Hindustani commentary is also being arranged.

PROF. D. G. KURVE URGES PLANNED INDUSTRIALISATION

Economic Conference Delegates Visit Uran Tile Works

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Economic Conference concluded its sessions after discussing the problem of the post-war economic reconstruction in India at the Convocation Hall on Saturday morning. Dr. J. P. Niyogi presided.

Initiating the subject Prof. D. G. Kurve of Poona suggested that the new economic system of control and consultation should be utilised as a nucleus for introducing planned industrialization in India. In the opinion of the speaker, if the reconstruction were to have any meaning, it should form part of national planning in India in the new international context.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Prof. S. G. Beri, Prof. V. G. Kale, Rev. J. Kellog of the Wilson College and Dr. Gyan Chand also addressed the Conference.

Before the Conference dispersed, the members had a trip to Uran, where they inspected the Bharat Tiles Works.

The Indian Political Science Conference also concluded its sessions in Bombay on Saturday.

Spinning Competition And Tamil Drama At Matunga

In celebration of the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Charkha section of the South Indian Association, Bombay, there will be a Charkha Spinning Competition to-day (Sunday) between 8 and 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises, Telang Road, Matunga. All competitors are requested to be present by 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) with their own Charkhas.

In the afternoon between 3 and 4 p.m. there will be a mass spinning demonstration at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.) amateurs of the Association will put on boards "Punarjanmam" a social drama in Tamil, at the Khalsa College Hall, in aid of the Charkha section

DEFENCE EXHIBITION TRAIN

The Defence Services Exhibition Train, which leaves Bombay on Sunday night, will be on view at Kalyan on Monday, January 5. It will then proceed on a southern tour halting at the following places in Bombay Province:—Dhond, January 6; Kurduwadi, January 7 and Sholapur, January 8.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS

A week's programme has been drawn up by the Ismail Yusuf College Union from to-day (Sunday). Urdu Mushaira will be held from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

On Monday there will be speeches, play and Garba dance between 4-30 to 8 p.m. under the auspices of Gujarati Sahitya Mandal.

BOMBAY HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha and Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Matunga, certificate distribution ceremony of Matunga Centre will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Napoo Hall, Matunga. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside and Pt. Shrikant Thakur, Editor of daily Hindi "Vishwamitra," will address the gathering.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Paush Vad 2, 1998
Muslim: Zilhaj 16, 1360
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1311.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: The next meeting will be held in the office of Bombay Students' Union, 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY BAHAIS: Dr. Farhang from Iran will lecture on the "Message of Iran" to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will preside.

KANNADA SAHITYA MANDAL: Kannadigas are invited to a second discourse on Sarvajna by Shree H. K. Gundurao at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BARDOLI HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will perform the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Bardoli A. B. Sarvajanik High School, at Bardoli to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Resolving for the New Year" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p. m.

POSTMEN TO DEMAND WAR ALLOWANCE: A public meeting of Postmen and lower grade staff Unions will be held at Hirabaug Hall, C.P. Tank, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to demand war allowance for packers, etc.

LECTURE ON THE TEACHINGS OF RAMAKRISHNA: Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, will deliver a lecture on the teachings of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) in Hindi, at 5-30 p.m.

GURUKULA SNATAK MANDAL: A special meeting of the Gurukula Snatak Mandal will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Devi Prasad, Sion Road, off King Circle, to consider the new constitution of the Mandal and the plans to advance its activities.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Delegates from Mysore to the Indian Economic Conference and the All-India Political Conference will pay a visit to the Mysore Association, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). They will also give an informal talk to the Mysoreans in Bombay.

CHARMARKAR STUDENTS' GATHERING: The social gathering of the Bombay Charmarkar Students will be held under the presidentship of Mr. P. K. Atre, at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

INDO-PORTUGAL COMMERCIAL CLASSES GATHERING

The social gathering and the School Day celebration of the Institute Indo-Portuguese Commercial Classes will be held at the Madhyandin Brahmin Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p. m. Mr. S. S. Kavalekar will preside.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: The following is to-day's (Sunday) Ramana Jayanti programme: 7-30 to 9 a.m. Inchuvrutty procession 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. Shree Sadguru Puja. 11-30 to 12 noon, Vyakhyana of "Shree Dakshinamoorthy Ashtaka". 5 to 6-30 p.m. Procession with music. Bhajan and Veda Parayana.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sun Valley Serenade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Great Guns" Daily at 4, 6 30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Reluctant Dragon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Aloma of the South Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai-Roshni" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
ROXY—"Jhoola" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-45 noon.
WEST END—"Sangam" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Men of Boys Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Sneh Bandhan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall, Wassoodew Bhuvan, 2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. when a Hari Katha by Sri. Narayanrao Haldipur on "Swami Ramdas" is fixed to take place.

THYAGARAJA FESTIVAL: The Sri Ranjani Sabha will celebrate the 95th Aradhana Mahotsavam of Saint "Thyagaraja" from to-day (4th inst.) to 17th inst. at Plot No. 398, Telang Road, Matunga, G.I.P. The inauguration will be by Mr. M. Sundaram at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The programme consists of vocal music by Mr. P. V. Natarajan at 6 p.m. and Violin solo by S. Krishnaswamy at 8-15 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall-calendar from Kopran Chemical Co. A wall-calendar from Hiralal T. Surti. A wall-calendar from A. J. Dastur and Co. A wall-calendar from Novelty Calendar Manufacturing Co. A wall-calendar from Fulchand and Sons, Agents, Dhariwal Fabrics. A table diary and a table-calendar from the New Era Stationery Stores. A table-calendar from M. J. Thanawala and Co. A wall-calendar from the "Hyderabad Bulletin."

"A" WARD CONG. COMMITTEE: The Satyagrahis and the workers of the 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee are requested to attend a meeting in the 'A' Ward D.C.C. office to discuss their future programme to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Dwarkadas Lane, Holi Chakla, when Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi will address on the present situation

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. M. L. Shah, ex-General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, will speak on the "Message of the 7th All-India Students' Conference," held at Patna under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Mr. Ashok Mehta will preside. Messrs. Lalu Shah, Chandrakant Dalal, P. M. Joshi and other delegates to the Conference will also address.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY.

Again, this year, I commend the New Year Appeal for St. Dunstan's to the generous public of Bombay. Some of those who have fought for our cause during the past two years have lost their sight. The best way in which we can help those who have made that terrible sacrifice for us is to contribute to St. Dunstan's, the wonderful institution which recreates the lives of blinded soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Empire. Already St. Dunstan's has put men blinded in the war into useful employment: others are being educated in the way of living without sight. This coming year will see warfare on a greater scale than ever: that will mean a greater demand on St. Dunstan's. Let us help St. Dunstan's to extend its healing work to all who may need it in the Empire. Provision will be made for the training and after-care of Indian blinded soldiers in India, and if their numbers should, unfortunately, require it, St. Dunstan's is willing to establish a hostel in this country.

Roger Lumley

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE CASANOVAN HUSBAND
Is not past mending!
Sardar Akhtar
PROVES IT
In National's
Nai Roshni
Starring:—
SARDAR AKHTAR, HARISH
Direction:
LALIT MEHTA & CHIMANKANT GANDHI
Produced By MEHBOOB
8 STARS Plus MANY LAUGHS!
7th WEEK Of Full Houses
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
Zanana Show At 12-30 On Tues. & Thurs
Pathe

DRIVE DULL CARE AWAY!

She helps you do it!
LEELA CHITNIS
Co-starred with
ASHOK KUMAR
in BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-and-Dance Comedy
JHOOLA
Daily at 3, 6-30, 9-45 p.m.
ROXY

4TH WEEK!
RANJIT'S GREAT FUN FAIR
Dhandora
Directed by: CHARLIE
Cast: CHARLIE, DIXIT, SHAMIM
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Mat. To-day at 1 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of competitions has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So acceding to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition. The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C, ... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 7th January, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 7th JAN., 1942

Disguise Competition.—4/1/42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Disguise Competition. 4/1/'42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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SUNDAY EDITION
OF
The Bombay Chronicle
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YEARLY

	Rs. a.
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Mofussil	7-0

HALF YEARLY

Local	3-8
Mofussil	4-0
SINGLE COPY ANNAS	2

Payments strictly in Advance.

Second Winter Meeting 2nd Day

GRAND TREBLE FOR MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior had a great day on Saturday when three of his horses including PRINCE SURI acquired prior to the race won. SUGAR BABY and PUSHPAMALA also owned by his Highness met defeat by a neck and short head in their respective races, but for that the Terracotta Colours would have recorded unusual happenings in the history of the turf.

Only three firm favourites obliged and all of them hailed from the Gwalior stable.

H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's PIERROT annexed the Danebury Handicap in ready fashion from COBALT and STAR OF GWALIOR.

The neglected LION TAMER, Roberts astride, won the Panchgani Plate from SHERITOY and SHERMOUNT.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PUKAR scored by 1 1|4 length from FIL FIL and SUEZ. YOUNG TARIQ, the market-rage, disappointed.

PRINCE SURI, acquired by the Maharaja of Gwalior won in the Madras Plate Div. I from AL RA'EED and PICCOLO.

In the Sargodha Plate Div. II the neglected MASKED RAIDER, Roberts on his back, cantered home by six lengths.

Sibbritt rode FLOWER OF GWALIOR to perfection in the Sargodha Plate Div. I. TRUSTY the better fancied bracket companion filled in the fourth place.

LIDSDOWN who had poor following scored in the Chowpatty Handicap.

The fancied LINGUAPHONE annexed the Haydock Park Plate from NORTHERN LIGHTS and HIGHLAND SPRIG. BISHARIN the market choice ran below expected form. HIGH LIGHTS was again found finishing fast and is bound to win early.

HIKMAT PASHA the best-backed in the concluding event could only do to finish third behind AJINKYA TARA and PUSHPAMALA. The first-named behaved badly at the gate but took a running start and led the field till the stands. Had Jones not made too much use of the horse from the flag-fall, there would have been a different story.

Roberts scored a splendid treble and Jones rode a double. Bhoopsingh, Sibbritt, Southey and Davison rode each a winner.

35 nominators of the daily double received Rs. 303|- each while three punters who solved the treble event were rewarded with Rs. 4,878-8-0 each.

The following are the results :—

THE PANCHGANI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. F.A. Khairaz and P.A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 7/11, Roberts 1
Mr. C.A. Murad's SHERITOY 8/6, Brace ...2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHERMOUNT 9/0, Britt 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 8/6, Marrable 4
Not run : Mahboob 9/2.
Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 6 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 for places.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Osman Chotani's PUKAR 7/7, Bhoopsingh 1
Mr. H.J. Shah's FILFIL 8/13, cd. 8/6, Khade 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SUEZ 7/11, cd. 7/6, Chavan 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's LONG SILK 8/8, cd. 8/1, Khemsingh 4
Not run : Sail al Muluk 8/13, Sikandar 8/8, School Boy 8/8, Harut 8/8, Mikhlif Said 7/13.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head, one length.
Time : 1 min. 39 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 73 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PRINCE SURI 8/8, Roberts 1
Mr. M. A. Tyebjee's AL RA'EED 8/8, Burn 2
Mrs. S.H. Agha's PICCOLO 9/12, Sibbritt 3
Mr. J. C. Merchant's SAHRAN 8/12, Abdul Sattar 4
Not run : Good Boy 8/12, Ibn Hilal 8/12, Baroda Fighter 8/8, Sidi Barrani 8/3.
Won by 2 lengths, short head, 3/4 length.
Time : 1 min. 38 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 42 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. J.T. Lalvani and Harmony's MASKED RAIDER 8/9, Roberts 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRETTY PEARL 8/13, Bromley 2
Maharaj Kumar Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's MOHANMALA 8/13, Evans 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's COME TRUE 8/6, Brace 4
Not run : Dilawar 9/0, Moss 8/11, Victory 8/11, Mehjabin 8/7.
Won by 6 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 116 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF GWALIOR 8/2, Sibbritt ...1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's TYRANNY 8/0, Tait 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 8/4, Roberts 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's TRUSTY 9/4, Jadhav 4
Not run : Pista Badam 8/0, Liberty 8/2, Eminent 7/11.
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, head.
Time : 1 min. 43 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 64, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 7/11, Southey 1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SUGAR BABY 8/2, Jadhav 2
Mr. G.A. Jasdanwala's TIGER KID 8/6, Sibbritt 3
Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 7/9, Md. Khan 4
Not run : Valentia Jinks 8/10, Lens 8/2, Kamala 7/9.
Won by neck, short head, short head.
Time : 1 min. 28 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 116 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 31 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by D.W. Balfour.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. A. Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8/5, Jones 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NORTHERN LIGHTS 8/9, Evans 2
H.H. the Prince of Berar's HIGHLAND SPRIG 9/4, Davison 3
Mr. M.D. Petit's TATTER-SOL 7/9, Sibbritt 4
Not run : Desert Sunrise 8/6.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, head, short head.
Time : 1 min. 54 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 80 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 26 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PIERROT 9/0, Jones 1
Mr. V.M.A. Rahiman's COBALT 7/4, cd. 7/5, Bromley 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 8/9, Jadhav 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 9/11, Britt 4
Won by 1/2 length, neck, 1 length.
Time : 2 mins. 6 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE AGRA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
The Raja of Mirai, Jnr.'s AJINKYA TARA 8/6, Davison 1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 9/3, Jadhav 2
Mr. K.J. Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 8/7, Jones 3
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 7/9, Sibbritt 4
Won by short head, 1 1/2 length, neck.
Time : 2 mins. 5 4/5 secs.
Not run : Young Tiger 8/6, Yaqin 8/5, Assaf Mahmud 8/12.
Tote paid Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by G. L. Shinde.
Daily Tote Double 36 tickets Rs. 303 each.
Daily Tote Treble 3 tickets Rs. 4,878/8 each

Calcutta Cricket

CALCUTTA, January 3.

Tea Score:—At tea Governor's XI has made 242 for nine wickets. —A. P.

Another Year Begins
BUT
Gharki Laj
Is Still There & As Popular As in the 1st Week!
12th GLORIOUS WEEK
ANAND' Release
SUNRISE Picture.
Directed by
V. M. VYAS
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

Women Volunteers For Emergency Work

Two-Fold Programme Of Cocanada Conference Explained

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

"Realising the gravity of the present situation, the Conference has decided to form an All-India Women's Volunteer organisation to help citizens in moments of crisis", said Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President of the All-India Women's Conference, interviewed by the "Associated Press" on her arrival here this morning from Cocanada.

She said:—"The Women's Conference this year was remarkable chiefly for the presence of a young group of delegates. The younger group had, so far, not shown much interest in the work of the conference and very few had attended past sessions in a representative capacity. Their presence this year with a new method of approach to many of the old problems of the Conference has been refreshing. I welcome these young women who have brought in a new vitalizing force.

The conference has decided to start two new schemes in the current year—the training of whole time workers who will carry on the work of the conference in the districts and provinces, and a village project for building up a village in accordance with the ideals of the Conference. The conference has, for sometime, been working a constructive programme the main planks of which are Harijan welfare, adult literacy and work in rural areas.

"Realising the gravity of the present situation the conference has decided to form an All-India Women's Volunteer Organisation to help citizens in moments of crisis. Branches have been asked to open centres immediately where volunteers may be trained. The scheme of work is as follows:

Assisted in the evacuation of women and children from threatened areas.

Arranging first aid and emergency courses,,

Facilitating the distribution of food and other necessities in the affected areas,

Helping in protective measures after air attacks,

Allaying panic among the people and

Tackling internal disruptions.

Referring to the Bardoli resolution, Mrs. Pandit said that she regretted that "the country is losing the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi at a time when the difficulties facing us are increasing so rapidly and raising all sorts of political complications.

As regards the resolution of the Working Committee she said that she did not consider it proper for Congress workers to comment on the decision of the Committee at a time like the present when all kinds of interpretations were being read into every public utterance, thus causing misunderstanding and confusion in the public mind.—A. P

BIG RUSH FOR KUMBH MELA

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

A great rush of pilgrims continues for Kumbh Mela here by Railway as sale of tickets is prohibited from January 4. It is estimated that during the last three days about 50,000 passengers arrived at Allahabad by different trains. A good number of pilgrims had a dip in the Ganges yesterday.

It is not known what machinery the Railway is going to set up to distinguish between pilgrims and other passengers for Allahabad. It is rumoured that Railways are going to fix a quota of tickets which can be issued daily from different stations to Allahabad and neighbouring stations.

Bonus And Allowance For Ahmedabad Labour

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

The President of the Ahmedabad Share Market has left for Bombay to-night to discuss about the prices of shares and to settle fixed prices like Bombay.

Ahmedabad labour will get about Rs. 80 lakhs in total, 65 lakhs bonus and 15 lakhs dearness allowance, according to the settlement of wage increase demand with millowners.

VALUE OF COVER DURING AIR RAID

The vital importance of taking cover during an air attack has been strongly emphasised by the recent experience of an enemy air raid on Rangoon. Though an air raid on Bombay may not be threatened at the moment, it is important for the public to know in advance what the consequences would be to those who fail to take shelter during such an attack.

The air raid on Rangoon on December 23 was made by a large force of bombers escorted by fighters and was clearly aimed at the civilian population. A very high proportion of the Japanese aircraft are known to have been brought down. Casualties were fairly heavy where people came on to the streets and extremely light where they took cover either in their houses or in trenches. In one quarter where the population obeyed orders and took cover there was no death and only a few were slightly injured. Casualties due to fragments of bombs would have been much lighter had orders been complied with by the public immediately the warning signal was given.

The Givernment cannot too strongly impress on all concerned that the safest course for them is to remain in their houses or if outside to take shelter. Where it is possible to dig even a shallow trench inside the house or courtyard and stay in this with the bed or table over it this will afford protection

A. R. P. Work In Poona

POONA, Jan. 3.

Handbills, both in Marathi and English, are being distributed by the A. R. P. Authorities in Poona, intimating the public in the military as well as civil areas about the proposed test of sirens in different localities here at 12 noon on January 5 and requesting them not to become panicky or create alarm at the sound of these sirens.—A. P.

SETH GOVIND DAS

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central), who was released from the Central Jail, Jubbulpore before the expiry of his term on medical grounds has not made much improvement. The pain in his back still persists. For this he will undergo an operation in the second week of this month.—United Press.

CALCUTTA:— The nineteenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Cawnpore on February 8 and 9, and not on January 8 and 9, as reported earlier.

Mazharkhan, Trilok Kapoor and Navin Yajnik in Atre Pictures' "Raja Rani", coming to Central.

Baby Lalita in Ashok's new social "Chandan" coming to Lamington from January 10

"Raja Rani" Coming Very Shortly At Central Cinema

Atre Pictures' Star-Studded Comedy Of Joint Family Life

When Mr. P. K. Atre decided to don the mantle of producer, his watch-word was, "My pictures will be as thought-provoking and entertaining as my film stories." His maiden production proved that if Atre knew how to write crisp dialogues, poetic songs, lifelike characters and engrossing as well as hilarious situations he did certainly know how to produce a well directed, exquisitely acted beautifully photographed picture. That is how critics described "Charano-ki-Dasi" and from the advance reports one has no doubt that equally great tributes will have to be paid to Atre's second offering "Raja Rani" now in the final stages of production.

That the story of "Raja Rani" has warm, human appeal and that it is first-rate comedy is evident from the fact that it is written by Atre; the dialogue, songs and incidents are also expected to maintain high literary standard as they come from the pen of Atre. Besides, its theme of the joint family life in a small town, middle class family holds special interest to the majority of picture-goers as it touches to the core the problem of their homes and hearths.

This type of theme woven round a story of a newly wedded couple who imagine that the only road to happiness lies in building a place of their own in the wilderness away from even the shadow of the joint family, of which they just happen to be members, affords maximum scope to the talents of Director Naqvi. Naqvi's individuality lies in making a story simple for the audiences and telling it with ardour and sympathy. Now, this human and tenderly romantic story of "Raja Rani" is just what Naqvi wants; hence as the rushes of the completed portion reveal "Raja Rani" will take Naqvi to higher strides of glory, above his past achievements. In his selection also is evident Atre's flair for producing quality pictures.

The selection of cast is equally remarkable. Indeed, the cast of "Raja Rani" is perhaps the highest paid cast assembled for a social picture. With Vanmala and Mazharkhan in the lead, the cast includes such accomplished players as Trilok Kapoor, Sunalinidevi, Mayadevi, Navin Yagnik, David, Baby Vimal and Govind; as all of them are cast in roles that suit their respective talents and calibre, every performance, in "Raja Rani" will be worth watching.

Technical elegance that earned fame for Chitramandir Productions will again enhence the appeal of "Raja Rani" too. Khan Mastana and Director Naqvi, with the aid of special song writers are doing their best to make "Raja Rani" a musical hit. The dialogues by Pandit Anandkumar faithfully rendered from the original dialogues of Atre will be another highlight of the picture.

"Raja Rani" will have its All-India premiere in Bombay sometime in the middle of January.

Norma Shearer Begins Work In "We Were Dancing"

Norma Shearer, idle since her last starring role in "Escape" returned to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios to start work in "We Were Dancing" with Robert Z. Leonard directing, and sharing producing chores with O. O. Dull. Melvyn Douglas has the male lead opposite Miss Shearer with other roles being filled by Gail Patrick, Lee Bowman, Reginald Owen and Marjorie Main.

WILLIAM POWELL IS VERY SERIOUS ABOUT COMEDY

"Laughter", said William Powell, "makes sad comedians." With this remark, funny-man Powell lapsed into deepest gloom.

"Laughter," he continued in sombre tones, "is a very good thing. I am for it. The world obviously needs more of it. Nobody can deny than. Not even I. But how to get it? you got me."

Powell's mood was typical of him when playing his funniest comedy role, Detective Nick Charles of "Thin Man" fame. Powell has now made four "Thin Mans" for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, with Myrna Loy as his co-star in the role of his wife, Nora.

"People think Myrna and I are 'daffy' in our off-screen life just as we are in the movies," Powell continued. "Life would be very happy if we could be. Unfortunately, laughter is a most delicate product. When we are making a 'Thin Man' Myrna and I spend most of our time worrying whether or not a laugh is going to come off. The relationship between Nick and Nora is a most interesting one. The comedy situations develop mostly from the fact that Nick and Nora are two happily married people. Still, they never 'gush' about it. Nick would never think of saying to Nora, 'I love you.' He does it in a subtle, off-hand manner to mask the real tenderness of his affection for her with a laugh."

It is Powell's opinion that the Thin Man pictures would never have been a success without the domestic romance and the often dizzy doings of Nick and Nora in their husband-and-wife relationship.

Powell, Miss Loy and Director W. S. Van Dyke II develop most of the "Thin Man" comedy situations right on the set. Much of their comedy is spontaneous. At other times, they will work for hours before a scene results in the way they wish for the biggest laugh.

"Nothing pains me more," said Powell, "than to play a scene which is hilariously funny on the set and then have it get not a chuckle in a Theatre. That often happens, because laughter is an unknown value.

Judy Garland Will Star In "Very Warm For May"

Judy Garland's next picture following "Babes On Broadway" will be another lilting, youthful musical, "Very Warm For May" featuring the debut of Marta Eggerth, glamorous European star recently signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Based on the Broadway stage success of last year, the picture also will spotlight Ray McDonald, young dancing find whose sister Grace McDonald, starred in the stage production. McDonald was teamed with his sister until drawn to pictures. He also is playing in "Babes On Broadway" now, with Mickey Rooney and Judy.

"Very Warm For May" will present all three principals with elaborate singing and dancing numbers in a setting of gay, modern romance.

Arthur Freed will add anew to his reputation as a producer of musicals, following his successes with "Babes In Arms", "Strike Up The Band" "Lady Be Good" "Babes On Broadway" and "Panama Hattie".

NASEEM & PRITHVIRAJ CO-STARRED IN 'UJALA'

Film Being Completed At Wadia Studios

'UJALA' WILL PRESENT SCREEN'S NEW ROMANTIC TEAM

Much interest centres round Taj Mahal Pictures Ltd.'s first production 'Ujala', which is now rapidly nearing completion at the Wadia Studios. The fact that both Naseem and Prithviraj have the biggest box office value to-day adds to the expectation about this production.

Film circles had hardly recovered from the first pleasant shock of this announcement when another equally surprising piece of news hit the screen pages with the information that not content with starring these two stars, the Taj Mahal people had also formed an all-star cast with Ratanbai, Mubarak and Mirza Musharaf to give support to the main characters.

The film is being directed by Mr. K. M. Multani and it is from him that we expect 1942's first smash hit.

Mickey Rooney Plays An Eighty-Year-Old-Man

Actors may forget a line, they may stutter on a word or they might get mixed up in their movements. But Mickey Rooney broke up a scene in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Babes On Broadway" and he couldn't attribute it to any of the usual reasons.

Mickey was playing a doddering old man of eighty in a scene with Judy Garland, part of a sketch bought for the two from a Broadway show, Streets Of Paris. Mickey plays four different characters in it, but at this moment has on a white wig and glasses that fit tightly on his nose, plus a cigar in his mouth.

He and Judy are running through their lines on what seems a perfect "take", until suddenly there is a pause. Judy waits for Mickey to say his next line, but there is only silence.

"Cut"! finally shouts Director Busby Berkeley. "That's the first time I've seen you completely forget a line, Mickey."

"I didn't forget the line, Mr. Berkeley," Mickey answers in a weak voice. "But these glasses slipped farther down on my nose and I couldn't breathe. Then this old cigar got caught in my throat and I almost choked!"

Which are two pretty good reasons for silence

FILM OF 'BARDOLI'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bardoli and its environments during the recent Working Committee meeting of the Congress were shown in a topical film at the National Studio's Theatre this morning when, among others, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present.

The film with Hindi and English commentaries will be shortly released for exhibition throughout the country.—A. P.

Wavell's Pacific Command Welcome To "Aussies"

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3.

In a leading article to-day the newspaper "Sun" says Australia has every reason to welcome the statement made by Mr. Curtin on Friday in which he confirmed by implication that the Allies were considering the appointment of General Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the Allies land and air forces in the Pacific zone

SAVARKAR NOT KEEPING WELL

PATNA, Jan. 2.

It is learnt that Mr. V. D Savarkar, who has been confined in the Gaya Central Jail since his arrest on December 24, is not keeping good health and is having temperature.

It is understood that Mr. Savarkar intends to leave for Bombay as soon as he is released but efforts are being made to hold a meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee at Bhagalpur under Mr. Savarkar's presidentship".—A. P.

MRS. PANDIT AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former Minister of the United Provinces, arrived here this morning from Coconada after presiding over the All-India Women's Conference there. Mrs. Kamaladevi also has arrived.

Mrs. Pandit was received at the station by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, Dr. Subbarayan, Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathy, Deputy Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, and several other prominent Congressmen besides a huge crowd of people.

Mrs. Pandit has a crowded programme during her stay in the City. She opens the Madras District Political Conference to be held to-morrow under the presidency of Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central), and address a public meeting under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference on Monday.—United Press.

STUDENTS SUPPORT WAR

PATNA, Jan. 2.

Unconditional support to the war will be the new policy of the All-India Student's Federation (Farouqui group) which concluded its seventh session here last night.

The conference emphasises that this war being no longer an imperialist one but a people's war it is not enough to express sympathy or give our moral support to the war of the anti-Fascist front led by the Soviet Union. —A. P.

Calcutta Precautions

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Police Commissioner of Calcutta in Press Note announces that over 1,200 known "Goondas" are at present detained and they will continue to be so for the duration of the war.

Every possible precaution, adds the Note, is being taken against any form of disorder in the city.

The Commissioner also states that there is no truth in the rumour spread in the city that servants and labourers are being conscripted for military service or A. R. P work.—United Press.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, left for Calcutta this evening. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya left for Hyderabad and Masulipatam respectively by the Madras Express in the afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Allahabad on Saturday night.

TRIBUTES TO LATE ARJUNLAL SETHI

Pioneer Of Political Awakening And Progress In Rajputana

Speeches paying high tributes to the memory of late Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, the well-known Congress leader of Rajputana who passed away on December 23 at Ajmer, were delivered by speakers at a meeting of the Rajasthani held on Thursday evening at Gamdevi, Bombay.

Sjt Kanayalal Kalayantri, referring to the services rendered by Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, narrated in brief the history of formation of the Congress in Rajputana. He said, in the days of late Lokmanya Tilak, when the rest of India was marching along the road of political progress, Rajputana was the most backward province in the country. Pandit Arjunlal took up the cause of organising the people and within a short time he established Congress Committees at all the important towns of the Rajputana.

Mr. Ratanlal Upadhayaya paying his tributes to Pandit Arjunlal proposed a condolence resolution. The speaker said that late Sethiji was the most beloved leader of Rajashthan and the people of the province would never forget his services in the Educational, Social and Political field The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dinkar Dharma and other speakers and passed.

Pandit Niranjan Sharma in the course of his presidential speech paid high tributes to the late Sethiji and exhorted the people of the province to sink their differences. The President appealed to the Rajasthani public to build a suitable memorial on the name of Late Pandit Arjunlal.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT JAIPUR.

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR CITY, Dec. 30.

In memory of the Shriman Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi, the prominent leader of Rajputana, rather of all India, which occurred at Ajmer on December 23, a Special Condolence Meeting was held today at the office of the "Sanganeri" paper, Jaipur, by the Sanganeri Kaghazi Association under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Siddiqui.

After expressing deep sorrow Shri Gopilal Sharma, a well-known public worker, dealt with and revealed the most important points of Shri Setheiji's life in brief and emphasised the services he rendered to his Mother Country. He pointed out how Shri Sethiji even endangered his person in the common cause of India's Hindu-Muslim Unity uptil his last moment.

A resolution was unanimously passed belauding Shri Sethiji's personality and praying the Almighty to bestow peace to his soul.

German and Italian prisoners captured by the Imperial forces at Bardia have declared that food trucks have been unable to reach their frontline for three days owing to incessant bombing by R.A.F. Blenheim squadrons and Free-French air forces.

Compilation Of Statistics —India's Great Need

Maharaja Of Baroda Urges Scientific Study Of Figures And Facts

BARODA, Jan. 3.

"In India we suffer from a lack of statistics. There are many topics of importance on which we have no dependable information. We require more accurate and complete information regarding production by large, small and cottage industries, internal and external trade, and the yield and movement of capital with a view to plan out a policy of industrialisation."

Thus declared His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratapsingh Gaekwar, inaugurating the fifth session of the Indian Statistical Conference held here to-day, under the presidentship of Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya.

His Highness added: "To replan agriculture we should have more complete statistics of crops and subsidiary industries. The results of 1941 census, recently published, show for India a population of 389 millions, an increase of 15 per cent over the figures of 1931. It is a problem to be solved both by the statistician and the economist whether the development of our means of subsistence is keeping pace with the increase in numbers. On the one hand agriculture has to be made more productive by the use of scientific methods and on the other, industrial development must be so advanced as to absorb the surplus population and thus partly relieve the pressure on the land. The planning of post-war reconstruction of our economic life will require the collection of data of a varied type, and in that task the services of a body like yours will be of great help."

Concluding His Highness felt confident that the Conference would be of assistance to the Statistical Department of the Government of Baroda in improving its methods of collecting, arranging and publishing its material.

Welcoming to the delegates to the Conference to Baroda and wishing the Conference success, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, dwelt on the great service the science of statistics had done in the process of building up a body of useful knowledge Statistical activity he said, had made available more and more efficient instruments of analysis by which refractory data could be made to yield useful conclusions.—United Press.

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

BARODA, Jan. 3.

The foundation of elementary and secondary education on which the structure of technical education must rest should be strengthened before a satisfactory and efficient system of technical education could be evolved, observed by Dr. Anant H. Pandya, presiding over the meeting of the Engineering section of the Indian Science Congress which met here to-day for its 29th session.

Remarking that if efficient and stable industries were to be built in India, it was necessary to ensure that a steady supply of technically trained persons was available for all branches of industry, Dr. Pandye said that it was also generally accepted that the economic structure of India would remain unstable and unsound so long as industries were not developed to provide a balance to agriculture on which it had been based so long. Without trained hands and trained minds no country could hope to develop and maintain industries in this highly competitive age.

The speaker maintained that those in charge of technical colleges in India were alive to the importance of such practical training, but it had, hitherto, been found extremely difficult to make suitable arrangements for the training of students, and urged that industry must help the colleges in order to help itself. He felt it imperative that a beginning should be made immediately to inaugurate post-graduate engineering courses in their colleges so that research might be firmly established as an indispensable element in higher engineering instruction. Without a conscious demand from industry and without their active and full co-operation, he thought technical education was bound to fail in its efforts to supply suitably trained personnel.

COTTON JUTE AND COIR OF INDIA

BARODA, January 3.

Problems, both agricultural and industrial, relating to the three important textile fibres of India, namely, cotton, jute and coir, were discussed by Dr. Nazir Ahmed, while presiding at the meeting of the Agriculture section of the Indian Science Congress which met here today for its 29th session.

Of these three fibres, Dr. Ahmad said, "cotton was grown over the length and breadth of the country under widely varying conditions of soil and climate. Its manufacture was mainly carried on in India's 360 textile mills though about half a million bales were still used up by the hand-spinners in villages and small towns. The cultivation of jute, unlike cotton, was restricted to the Eastern Provinces, though, like cotton, its manufacture was carried on in large mills which were mostly situated along the banks of the river Hooghly. While coir resembled jute in so far as its cultivation was concentrated to a few provinces, it differed from both cotton and jute in so far as its manufacture was mostly carried on as a village or cottage industry.

Punjab Order For Meherally

Asked To Quit By First Available Train

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

An order directing him to leave the Punjab by the first available train was served by the Punjab Government on Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, on his arrival in Lahore this morning.

As soon as Mr. Meherally detrained at the Lahore railway station an inspector of the Punjab C. I. D. served on him an order issued by the Governor of the Punjab under the Defence of India rules.—A. P.

VICEROY LAYS FOUNDATION OF 22 LAKH SCHEME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A tribute to the magnificent courage loyalty and devotion of Indian seamen and the part they are playing in India's war effort was paid by the Viceroy when he laid the foundation stone of a home for Indian seamen to-day.

His Excellency announced a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for the provision of amenities in this home from the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

The home which is to be the first of its kind in Calcutta so far as Indian seamen are concerned, will have accommodation for 3,000 men in six houses, each accommodation 500.

The buildings are estimated to cost at least Rs. 22 lakhs.—A. P.

NEW POWERS UNDER DEFENCE RULES.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Powers to requisition the services of certain persons and to appoint special police officers are taken under new Defence of India Rules published to-day. —A. P.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN PREHISTORY

BARODA, Jan. 3.

The importance of the study of Indian Prehistory was stressed by Dr. M. H. Krishna, while presiding over the meeting of the Anthropology section of the Indian Science Congress which commenced here to-day for its twenty-ninth session.

Dr. Krishna said that the proper study of Indian prehistory was of great importance because long before history began in India, three fundamental events concerning the people of India took place, namely the immigration of the various races forming the bulk of the Indian people, the coming of the parental languages of India and the development of an advanced state of civilisation.

Explaining the contribution made by the excavations at Chandravalli and at Brahmagiri in throwing light on the prehistory and protohistory of the Dakhan, Dr. Krishna said that at Chandravalli a prosperous Satavahana town of about 2,000 years ago was excavated and studied in detail. The antiquities collected there showed that the town was the chief city of some local rulers, and that it was an industrial town connected by trade with distant countries including Rome and China. An attempt had also been made here to discover the character of earlier pottery and antiquities reading back to the neolithic period.

Brahmagiri in the extreme north of Mysore was a site containing the remains of the town of Issila which was much older than Chandravalli. This side was subjected to trial excavations and revealed the existence of a stratified layers reaching back through the prehistoric iron age and the neolithic age to the microlithic age.

Concluding, Dr. Krishna made an attempt to establish the existence of a microlithic period preceding the neolithic and also discussed the possibility of a short-lived copper age intervening between the neolithic and the iron age.

IF YOU WOULD GET RID OF ROUGH SKIN AND CHAPPED HANDS IN WINTER, TAKE TO A DAILY APPLICATION OF

B. C. P. W.

Cold Cream of Rose

A KEY TO BEAUTY AND COMPLEXION

Bengal Chemical Product

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, Bombay 2

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York: January 3.

Previous closing 17.70
To-day's opening .....not received
To-day's closing 17.79
Difference .....+9

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May .....Rs. 220/0
Broach July/August .....Rs. 225/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: January 3.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

New York cotton cable not received.
March not received
May not received
July not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: January 3.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata Jan/Feb (£15 5/8 sellers) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Jan/Feb (£19 3/8 sellers) closed.

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin not quoted.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed.

Limited Business In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, January 3

Only a limited amount of business changed hands at quiet but steady rates and Government securities continued firm.

Following are closing quotations at 1 p.m.

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence loan 1949/52 98/6; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/7.

Banks: Reserve Bank 102.

Cottons: New Victoria ord 5 X Div.

Coals: Talcher 1/14.

Jutes: Barnagore 92 ct.

Cements: Dalmia Cement pref 120

Chemical Industries: Alkali and Chemical ord 20/8.

Eng. F.O.M. Company: Steel Corpn pref 111.

Miscellaneous: Alluminium Corpn ord 11/4; B I Corpn ord 5; Calcutta Safe Deposit 8; Indian Cable 22/4 ct; National Safe Deposit 1/4 ct; Titaghur Paper ord 20/4 c div; Midnapore Zemindary 69; Assam Saws 3/8.

Sugars: Balrampur 12/5; Raza 24/4.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: January 3.

Previous closing 4 03 3/4
To-day's opening .....not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: January 3.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: January 3.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed.

LONDON SILVER

London: January 3.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai unavailable.
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: January 3.

There was no trading during night session.

Wheat Control Prices

The Controller of Prices, Bombay, has fixed the following revised maximum prices for wheat in Bombay City:—

	Wholesale price per Bengal Maund (82 2/7 lb.) F.O.R. Ex-Go-Bombay. down. Rs.	Retail price per Bengal Md. (82 2/7 lb.) Rs.
Punjab Wheat	5/12/0 6/0/0	6/8/0 (12½ paylees)
Karachi Bungalow	5/12/0 6/0/0	6/8/0 ,, ,,
Nasik Yellow	6/2/0	6/10/0 ,, ,,
Delhi and Cawnpore	5/12/0 6/0/0	6/8/0 ,, ,,
Khandwa	6/14/6	7/6/6 (12½ paylees)
Seoni Pissi	5/12/0 6/0/0	6/8/0 (12½ paylees)

The dealers are requested to adhere strictly to the retail prices now fixed. Forward transactions at a price in excess of the maximum fixed are prohibited.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, January 3

Linseed May	Rs.	9 5 9
Wheat January		5 11 6
Wheat May		7 1 3

LAST WORD NOT SAID AT BARDOLI

(Continued from page 11)

Pundit Jawaharlal is arriving here to-morrow evening. A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held here at Anandbhawan on January 8. Apart from reviewing the political situation, the council is faced with the question of non-release of a large number of Congress prisoners convicted according to their opinion of symbolic offences. This apparently results from varying interpretations on prisoners cases by different magistrates.

It is said that those, still in jail include some satyagrahis convicted merely for giving notice of satyagraha. who should have been released in pursuance of the ruling of the High Court even.

SATYAGRAHA STOPPED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

In view of the statement of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that the Satyagraha movement stands suspended, the District and City Congress Committees in the Province have been directed that till further instructions from Mahatma Gandhi, no Congressman should offer Satyagraha.—A.P.

Bihar Political Prisoners

PATNA, Jan. 3.

All the Bihar detenus numbering twelve, it is learnt, have been brought down to Hazaribagh Central Jail from Deoli. They include Pandit Dhanraj Sarma, A. H. Ashraf, Rahul Sankirtayana and Sunil Mukherjee.

Jaiprakash Narain who was detained on the strength of the order of the Government of other province, was not brought down to Bihar.—United Press.

BENARES, Jan. 2.

The match between Bengal and the United Provinces in the East Zone of the Ranji Trophy has now been definitely fixed to be played on Saturday January 10 and the following days at Benares.—A. P.

JAPANESE FORCES ROUTED

15,000 Killed And Wounded In Fierce Battle Of Annihilation

CHUNGKING, Jan. 3.

The Japanese have lost 15,000 killed and wounded, the majority of which is killed by artillery fire, on the outskirts of Changsha on the morning of January second.

The Chinese main body of troops which has been skilfully held in reserve suddenly hurled a terrific onslaught on the attacking Japanese from all directions announced a special military 'communique' issued early on Saturday morning.

The 'communique' adds that a "fierce battle of annihilation is still raging at the time the dispatch was sent.

A section of the Japanese reached the eastern gate of Changsha on the night of January one but was totally wiped out by Chinese machine-gun fire."

The Chinese are jubilant over the news and hail the battle as the beginning of the third Changsha victory which is being predicted as probably greater than the previous two victories.

Chinese commanders are confident that they can hold Changsha despite the approach of the Japanese to the north-eastern suburbs, states a Chinese army spokesman. Chinese troops are launching east to west attacks in the Japanese rear.

GORAKHPUR Jan. 2. Twelve out of the thirty-seven accused persons in the holi riot case were convicted and sentenced to various terms if imprisonment and fined by the Additional Distric Magistrate Gorakhpur to-day Two persons were let off under the first offenders act and 23 including Mr. Ramkishan a Municipal Commissioner were acquitted. —A. P.

Viceroy Leaves For Delhi

Aney Sees Linlithgow: Visit To Nagpur Cancelled

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held to-day. The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. M. S. Aney..

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow have left Calcutta after about 23 days' stay in the City The departure was private.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, Government of India, has cancelled his visit to Nagpur and is expected to proceed straight from Calcutta to Delhi where he arrives on Monday, January 5.

SAPRU'S CABLE TO CHURCHILL

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent a cable to Mr Churchill, Prime Minister of England, urging his personal intervention towards a solution of the Indian deadlock. The text of the cable will be released to-morrow.—United Press.

N. E. I. Calls For Urgent Aid

LONDON, Jan. 3.

After quoting a newspaper article on the enormous strategic importance of the N.E.I. and the urgent necessity of Allied help in defending them, the Batavia radio to-day added: "Since the writing of this article signs are becoming clearer that swift and powerful action is to be expected. The N.E.I. has long been prepared for this and will co-operate to the full with all its strength in every attack."—Reuter.

FINNISH LINES PIERCED

Soviet Advance In Central Sector: Three Nazi Divisions Routed

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.

Violent street fighting lasting day and night preceded the Soviet capture of Maloyaroslavets, eighty miles west of Moscow, according to the special correspondent of the "Izvestia."

The town was occupied by concerted blows from the north-west and east." he says. "Enemy troops which had fortified themselves in the town resisted stubbornly. We found tanks, armoured cars and guns in good order literally at every step and also large fuel and ammunition depots.

"On an aerodrome near Maloyaroslavets we captured a large supply of aerial bombs.

"Units of the Fifteenth, Ninetyeighth and Thirtyfourth Infantry Divisions have been routed.

"According to preliminary data. the Germans lost 3,000 officers and men killed in this sector since December 25."

DEFENSIVE BATTLES!

BERLIN:—A High Command 'communique' referring to the Eastern Front says: "The defensive battles in the Central Sector are continuing in bitter cold." A night air attack on Moscow is also reported.

In North Africa, the 'communique' says: "In the area of Jedabya there is lively patrol activity on both sides."

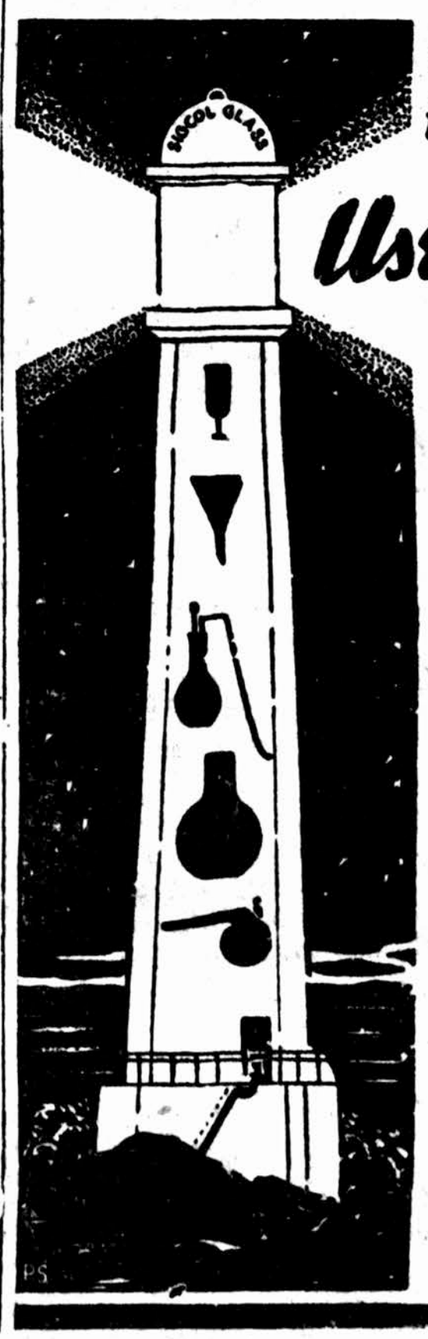
FINNISH DEFENCES PIERCED

Soviet troops attacking on the Finnish Front at various places have pierced the defences at one point in the Northern Sector, according to to-day's Finnish Army 'communique' quoted in a Helsinki dispatch.—Reuter.

South Africa At War With Bulgaria

PRETORIA, Jan. 3.

South Africa has been at war with Bulgaria since December 13, according to a proclamation gazetted on Friday.—Reuter.



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We are glad to announce that the new catalogue is out now. Shall we mail you a copy? Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Mail Service Department, Batanagar, 24 Parganas. (6903)

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Katra Baryan, Delhi. (15553)

8. LOST AND FOUND

Postal permit book No. 1961 mislaid, 2nd January in General Post Office, Bombay. Anyone who found it is requested to post it to Post Box No. 923, Bombay. 15588)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry Recognised by Sind Government. Session begins January 15th. Admission open to Matriculates. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., D M.D., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6716)

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Know Your Future, Whole Life Reading date to date with full explanation of Horoscope Rs. 5|-. Send birth-date, time with Postal Order. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (15565)

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Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Opp. Thos. Cook. (15582)

From— Saturday Next—

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And The

BLISS!

ASHOK PICTURES' SOULFUL SOCIAL!

Their LOVE WAS SUBLIME! IT WAS BLISS!

But Society shattered that BLISS & IT WAS

THE BLITZ!

★

CHANDAN

Starring:—

NAZIR, KANTA, ASHIQ, HUSEIN, MAYA DEVI, BABY LALITA, W. M. KHAN etc.

Direction:—

SJT. DHIRUBHAI DESAI

★

Opening

Next Saturday At

LAMINGTON

(An Excelsior Film Exchange Release).

From SATURDAY, 10th. Jan. '42

BENGALI OF THIS WAS

— '40's BEST

NOW IT COMES IN HINDUSTANI TO BE

'41's BEST

NEW THEATRES' Really PROGRESSIVE Social!

DOCTOR

Direction:— SUBODH MITTER

Music:— PUNKAJ M.

Starring.— BHARATDEVI JYOTI PRAKASH PUNKAJ MULICK PANNA, AHIN CHOWDHURY Etc.

From SAT., 10th at

NEW WEST END

(A.C.F.E. RELEASE)

4 USEFUL BOOKS

Good English (A Quickway Guide to correct and Idiomatic English) By Norris & Mehta Re. 1-4; *Everyday Letters* (315 Readymade Letters for all Occasions). By R J Mehta M.Sc., Ph.D., (Eng) Re. 1-4; *Handy Illustrated English Dictionary* Ed. by Prof. E. Weekley Re. 1-2; *Etiquette Problems in Pictures.* By Eichler Fully Illustrated (Shop-soiled) Rs 3-12 at Re 1

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Treasure House of Books.

210, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, January 3.

There was no fresh business done to day on the local Stock Exchange.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 3.

The action of the local cotton market amply proves that there exists a strong Bear Clique to depress prices and all constructive factors are ignored. Bear operators have planned to force liquidation with a view that they may be able to cover to their protected sales at profits. There exists a large short interest near the bottom and we feel that present prices of Indian cotton are very attractive as compared with 19 cents in New York. There is no record of such a disparity which is now about 940 points and if buyers remain firm, any attempt on the part of shorts to cover will result in rapid advance. Thus we believe short sales at present levels are risky.

Following a rise of 44 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 220 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 218/12 with active selling from professionals and prices declined to Rs. 217/4.

Quotations at 1 p.m. were as under:

Under moderate buying prices improved to Rs. 218/4 but reacted to Rs. 217/12. There was steady covering and prices hardened to Rs. 220/4 but reacted to Rs. 219/12 on professional selling. Khelawalas were reported selling and prices reacted to Rs. 219. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	219	0	0
Broach J/A		224	0	0
Oomra D/J		190	0	0
Oomra March		169	8	0
Oomra May		171	12	0
Bengal D/J		135	0	0
Bengal March		136	8	0
Bengal May		138	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 935 cent points at exchange 331

Broach J/A below New York July 926 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, January 2

Broach A/M highest 217 lowest 215 closing 215 1/4

Broach J/A highest 221 1/2 lowest 219 1/2 closing 219 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 191 lowest 188 closing 188

Oomra March highest 170 1/2 lowest 167 1/2 closing 167 1/2

Oomra May highest 172 lowest 169 1/2 closing 169 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 133 1/2 lowest 133 closing 133 1/2

Bengal March highest 135 1/2 lowest 135 closing 135

Bengal May highest 137 1/4 lowest 136 1/2 closing 136 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, January 3.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d. and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate demand. Quotations was as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47	11	0
Posh		47	5	0
Maha		47	3	0
Soereign		32	6	0

SILVER

Ready		70	10	0
Posh		64	10	0
Maha		64	10	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, January 3.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	109	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	113	0	0

Tone: Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, January 3

Groundnuts February—				
Opening	Rs.	44	6	0
Highest		44	13	0
Lowest		44	3	0
Closing		44	13	0
Cottonseeds January+				
Opening		26	12	0
Highest		26	12	0
Lowest		25	6	0
Closing		26	9	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		25	10	0
Highest		25	11	0
Lowest		25	4	0
Closing		25	6	0
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		44	2	0
Highest		44	4	0
Lowest		43	14	0
Closing		44	2	0

PIECEGOODS

Bombay, January 2

Grey, Unbleached.—

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Per lb.			
Longcloth (Standard quality)	"	1	3	2
Longcloth (Fine quality)	"	2	0	6
Shirtings	"	1	2	4
Shirtings (Vegetable quality)	"	1	2	0
Leopard Cloth	"	1	2	3
Dhoties (up to ½" nakhi border)	"	1	3	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	"	1	12	0
Drills	"	1	2	2
Domestics	"	1	1	0
Domestics	"	1	1	8
Salita	"	1	3	0
Chadars	"	1	3	6
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth per piece	"	22	0	0
Drill	"	15	7	0
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste) per lb.		0	7	0
6 1/2s (All Waste)	"	0	7	2
8 1/2s	"	0	10	11
10 1/2s	"	0	11	4
12 1/2s	"	0	11	7
16s	"	1	0	5
20s	"	1	2	7
24s	"	1	4	1
32s	"	1	11	3
60s	"	3	0	0
80s	"	3	9	7

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, January 3.

The market opened with a slightly better tone but subsequent movements remained narrow. Tata Deferreds opened about Rs. 20 higher at 1605 and after declining to 1590 finished at 1600. Tata Ordinaries opened at 301 and closed at 298. Bombay Dyeings kept steady at 1125. Indian Irons were a shade higher at 29-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1585) 1605 1590 1600

Tata Ordinaries (298) 301 298 300 298

Tata Ordinary 298; Tata Deferred 1600; Indian Iron 29/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/2; Bombay Dyeing 1125; Central India 340; Century 380; Gokak 242/8; Kohinoor 470; Simplex 190; Andhra Valley 1650; Tata Hydro 170; Tata Power 1590; Associated Cement 157; Belapur 252/8; Bombay Burma (old) 320.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, January 3.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.

B C RATES:—

T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 327 1/2

Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 294 3/4

Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57½; D D Gld 58.

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs. 126 3/4; D D nil.

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs 154 1/8

Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27, D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £8/8/0 Ready

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.

3 to 6 months 3/4 per cent.

9 months 1 per cent

Tone:—Shade quieter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Songs from the Silver Screen. 6-30 Mohammad Shafi. 6-45 Iqbal Bano. 6-15 Yamuna Sane. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened, or Durga on Cornet. 7-50 Shaila Devi. 8-5 Azam Bai. 8-25 Yamuna Sane. 8-35 Jagdish Rai Kappal. 8-45 Iqbal Bano. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 Karim Khan. 9-55 listening Post, Talk recorded from B B C. 10 Mohammad Shafi. 10-10 Azam Bai. 10-30 Shaila Devi.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Flute recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Film Fare. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Marathi Bhavgeets 9-30 Malka Bai. 9-45 V. G. Bhatkar. 10 Durga Bai Shirodkar. 11 A-I R Orchestra. 11-15 D. V. Paluskar. 11-30 News play in Marathi. 11-45 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze. 12-30 p.m. Jagacha Pravas: Marathi Comedy 12 57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs. 1-15 Shridhar Parsekar: Violin. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow 5-5 Malka Bai. 5-20 D. V. Paluskar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Air Quartet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Durga Bai Shirodkar 6 20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Bazm-i-Mushaira relayed from Ismail Yousuf College, Jogeshwari. 7-15 V. G. Bhatkar. 7-30 Pinakin Trivedi. 7-45 News commentary in Hindustani. 7-50 Malka Bai. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary relayed from B B C. 8-45 News-play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9 15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 L'Association Arristique Des Concerts Colonne Paris

Bombay II—Programme

(1,249 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Jathika Roy. 8-15 Jaltarang solo. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 D. V. Paluskar. 9 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4 880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi Pad. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Durga Bai Shirodkar. 8 30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 D. V Paluskar 9-30 V. G. Bhatkar. 9-45 Malka Bai. 10 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze.

FEASTS OF CRICKET

COMMUNAL AND NON-COMMUNAL FESTIVALS IN BOMBAY

BY

J. C. MAITRA

During the last three weeks, Bombay had a surfeit of cricket. In addition to the communal Pentangular, we had the West Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament. Even the staunchest and the loudest supporters of the Pentangular cannot claim that this season's festival was an unqualified success. As a matter of fact, it did not create interest and enthusiasm half as much as were seen in previous years. Only a small number of die-hards used to pay their homage at the communal altar from day to day. The reason is not far to seek. The vast number of cricket-goers, who generally throng the Brabourne Stadium, has at last realised the injurious character of these contests. They gave a wide berth to the arena It may be partly due to the picketing resorted to by the public and the students.

A NEW FEATURE

This is a new feature in the attack against the communal tournament. I have not the least doubt that if the basis of this competition is not changed for a healthy one the picketing initiated this season will be increased in intensity and volume next time. And the boycott will be more complete in future. The promoters of this festival would, therefore, do well to pause for a while and ponder over the happenings of the past two seasons. Apart from the heavy financial loss which they have all sustained, the tournament purely from the cricket point of view has been a total failure. The absence of some of the stalwarts, who add colour and charm to the matches created a sepulchral atmosphere in the Stadium. No amount of propaganda from the Bori Bunder loudspeaker could dispel that chilly feeling

BRIGHTEST STARS ABSENT

What a constellation of stars were absent too! Major C. K. Nayudu, Prof. D B. Deodhar, Syed Wazir Ali, Syed Nazir Ali, Mohamed Nissar, L. Amarnath, Amir Elahi, Dr. Jehangir Khan, S. N Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad, Mushtaq Ali, J. N. Bhaya and, last but not the least, the Maharaja of Patiala! Can anybody think of an All-India tournament without the presence of these players? It may be truthfully said that the cream of India cricket was left out of the competition. This was undoubtedly due to the magnificent lead given by the Jam Saheb and the support lent by the Maharaja, of Patiala, the Holkar of Indore and others. There is not the doubt that the other princes would fall into line ere long and Bombay will be left to herself to carry on the communal torch.

TIGHTENING OF RESTRICTIONS

I should not be at all surprised if the Board of Control for Cricket in India which is meeting in this very city and at the very scene of the communal festival, viz., the Brabourne Stadium, towards the end of this month places a ban on all cricketers against participation in communal matches and tournaments. Even if it does not materialise, as proposed by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, opinion is bound to crystallize in the various provinces and states which will prevent players from participation in communal contests. Restricted as it is sure to be to local players only, it will become a part and parcel of the week-end 'tamasha'. What interest and glamour will then remain in the competition?

ONLY COURSE FOR FUTURE.

Therefore, will it not be a thousand times better to inaugurate a tournament which will make the participation of all the best players in the country possible. Are we so devoid of practical commonsense and intelligence that we are incapable of substituting the poisonous intoxicant for a healthy elixir of life? I am confident that a sound discussion between the parties concerned will remove the defects, if any, of the proposed Zonal Pentangular, and give it a thoroughly practical and alluring shape. Once it is decided upon, it will devolve upon the press and the radio to make all the publicity and propaganda necessary in its behalf. Is there any doubt that they are capable of making it as popular as the communal show has ever been? With their wholehearted co-operation, it will appear more attractive and enchanting than even the communal rivalry.

AN AMUSING CHARGE.

If the object of the promoters of the Pentangular is not the advancement of communalism but promotion of cricket, they should forsake the basis which keeps the communities apart. The argument that the last matches did not cause any communal fracas or bloodshed is no argument in favour of its perpetuation. Can anybody tell me that it advanced the cause of nationalism in any way? I was rather amused to read the opinion of the Pentangular player, K. M. Rangnekar, a few days ago that the Ranji Trophy matches caused more communal bitterness and friction than the Pentangular. Evidently he refers to disappointments caused by the selection of players. It would be interesting to hear whether the selectors or the players are imbued with the spirit of communalism. Then it may be necessary to investigate whether the Communal Gymkhanas are not responsible for this.

COMMUNALISM V. PROVINCIALISM.

The Treasurer of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, G. D. Datar is reported to have said to a dinner party given in honour of the victorious Hindu team that provincial jealousy is causing a good deal of trouble in the country. Therefore, Communalism is much better than provincialism. I believe he means thereby that Hindu-Muslim quarrels are more preferable and tolerable than Gujarati-Maharashtrian skirmishes Undoubtedly Datar, speaks from his experience at the Hindu Gymkhana. But, then, his little world is not the whole of India. If we try to apply his conclusions to the national and international questions, we would be the laughing-stock of the world. Fancy dividing the countries and their provinces under religions and sectarian basis and arranging all competitions, sporting or otherwise, under the new colour. Can there be anything more absurd and ridiculous than this?

PENTANGULAR CHAMPIONSHIP

Now turning to the run of play, the Hindus won the championship quite comfortably. Their ultimate rivals, the Parsis just managed to avoid an innings' defeat. It does not speak much of the strength of the Parsis. When they trounced the Europeans in the earlier round, some people thought that they would give a lot of trouble to the Hindus. I shudder to think what would have been their fate if their opponents had taken the field in full strength—say, with Amarnath, Vinoo Mankad, Banerjee, C. S. Nayudu and Adhikari, leaving aside the old stagers like the elder Nayudu and Pro. Deodhar I do not know what satisfaction the Parsis had in going through such a severe trouncing. But I can guess the public feeling at their deplorable performance. In no department were they up to the top class. Whatever success they met with was against mediocre batsmen and bowlers.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF VIJAY

The match and the tournament was a personal triumph of Vijay Merchant who knocked up two double centuries (241 not out and 221) in consecutive innings. It is no doubt a grand achievement yet, unsurpassed in the annals of Bombay's festival. All Congratulations to Vijay for it. It goes without saying that his courageous stands and prolific scores contributed most to the success of the Hindus. Credit is also due to Khandu Rangnekar for his dashing century (117) and the most productive partnership of the event. Between these batsmen, the Hindus compiled 336 runs out of a total of 474. It does not speak much of the abilities of the other batsmen though it must be added to the extenuation of Hindlekar and Gharat that they were unfortunately run out. Uday Merchant did well to collect an enterprising 47.

Despite the reduced vigour and deadliness of the Hindu attack, none of the Parsi batsmen could reach the forties. Nor could they avert a follow-on by their joint effort. There might have been a repetition of the first inning's story in their second venture but for a courageous stand by Aibara and Meherhomji who managed to work up a productive partnership of 90 runs for the eighth wicket. Ultimately they contributed 57 and 71 respectively. Barring this there was not a single bright page in the two chapters of the Parsi innings. High praise is certainly due to the Hindu bowlers. Sarwate clusion of the two Raijee brothers who captured 7, 3 and 5 wickets respectively at the cost of 118, 30 and 54 runs. By the way, I was rather surprised to note the exclusion of the two Raiji brothers in the Hindu team. Apparently their mother, Srimati Jaishree Raijee, a prominent Congresswoman, could not persuade them to stay away.

BOMBAY'S SUCCESS

In happy contrast with the communal tournament, the Inter-Provincial match between Bombay and Sind attracted excellent attendances. It is very gratifying to note that the National Championship has now caught on with the Bombay public. The day may not be far distant when it will command the attention and respect it deserves. In the match Bombay, under the Captaincy of Vijay Merchant, scored a notable victory over Sind. Vijay was again chiefly responsible for the success of his side. Not only did he lead the side capably but contributed most off his own bat to Bombay's total. Actually he hit up an unbeaten 153. I wish Vijay goes up a step or two higher in the batting order. Then he may be able to render greater service to his team as well as to himself. It is no use sending colts like Raijee and Ibrahim early to be slaughtered at a cheap price.

Kadri, Rangnekar and Jai did well with their bats too in scoring 59, 58 and 43 respectively. There seems to be some weakness in Bombay's team-work. Every time some batsmen get run out which means lack of understanding between the batsmen. This time Rangnekar lost his wicket to this nightmare. It is highly necessary that this weakness should be removed by greater cultivation of team-work. I wish Hindlekar would master a few punishing strokes. Although he was at the wicket for more than an hour, he could collect only 9 runs. It is certainly a good thing for an opening batsman to keep his end up for a long while and tire out the opposing bowlers. But it is much better to add to the score in the process. Naoomal of the Sind team acquitted himself creditably with the leather in bagging 5 wickets for 121 runs

VISITORS' PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS

The visitors made praiseworthy attempts to outstrip the local aggregate. Accustomed as they are to matting wicket, the batsmen made every effort to master the local bowlers. In this respec the performances of Kishanchand and Daud Khan were particularly noteworthy. In a sixth wicket partnership, they compiled as many as 143 runs The latter lost his wicket for 69 runs but his partner carried his bat through for a splendid 131. It is a pity four of the visiting batsmen fell victims to the l.b.w. code. Otherwise they might have pushed up the score much higher than the total of 326. Tarapore and M. N. Raiji claimed 4 wickets each for 60 and 142 runs respectively With the first innings over, Bombay earned the right to play in the Inter-Zone Semi-final where they will meet Northern India. I do not expect much difficulty for the home team if the match is played in Bombay. In any case, it is sure to be an interesting engagement.

ART ELEVATES LIFE

(Continued from Page 10)

halls in the city and the difficulties which the artists have to face in organising their shows.

If the Mayor is convinced that art has definite educative values, he ought to impress the Corporation over which he presides that the artistic amenities are integral parts of a civic organisation. Will he persuade the Corporation to bring, into existence, at least one of them—a municipal exhibition-hall—which would be easily accessible to the public and available to the artists?

While opening the exhibition of "Bombay Paintings" at the salon of the Bombay Art Society recently, the Mayor expressed the hope that some of the exhibits would find their homes with the wealthy lovers of art in the city, but he should be told that charity begins at home, and that to give a lead to the wealthy lovers of art is the duty of the civic administration The Municipality of Bombay does not patronise art because it has not appreciated the place of art in civic life. Why should the municipal authorities not buy some pictures from the different exhibitions for their offices and other buildings?

At The Town Hall

The annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, which is an outstanding event in the art-life of Bombay, will be opened shortly. Those who participate in it with a view to introducing their art to the public, must have the conviction that a mere display of the paintings will be of no avail to them unless their art actually enters the homes of the visitors. The sale is not expected to rise above its usual level unless the artists decide to offer their paintings at reasonable prices.

The authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum ought to renew their practice of buying pictures from the exhibition and, thereby, ought to reopen the only outlet to the contemporary artists to exhibit their paintings permanently.

It is understood that the Society is going to reduce the price of the picture-book, which it publishes every year, to one rupee, in order to make it accessible to a larger number of the visitors.

BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE BLITZ

(Continued from Page 9)

For all practical purposes, political parties, independent organisations of labour peasants, women, students, etc. have all been terminated and new Government controlled bodies have been formed to take their place. Gradually Government has been encroaching on private business as well. Business has not relished this. Aristocracy has been practically stripped of its old power. There is an undercurrent of seething and boiling amongst these dethroned powers. But the pressure groups do not relax the grip. The greater the control on these vested interests, the more decisive the break with the old Anglo-Saxon alignment, the quicker the gingering up of the military exploits abroad.

But Japan had sensed with the rest of the world, that America was averse to an open breach with Japan and an embroilment in the Pacific. To her the real challenge came from Germany and the tussle with Hitler was far more vital. Mr. Roosevelt's thundering pronouncements for sometime quietly passed over the Pacific. The Atlantic Charter left it delightfully vague. This together with the general appeasement policy which America had so long pursued, heartened for a time the torn soul of Japan. She had seen Hitler reap his initial successes out of similar diplomacy.

Stage Set

After all America could have no personal interest in some of the spheres Japan considered her own. Up to a point therefore she may not be provoked to act, so argued the Japanese leaders. And once grabbed, she would be able to keep what she had seized, in the final redistribution of the world even if the Allies won. The British possessions and the East Indies no doubt remained a sore point. Equally adamant was America on the question of aid to China. The situation was too impossible to negotiate a "via media", with each bent on maintaining its own position.

The new Tojo cabinet had come in on the issue of immediate action. It is absurd to say Japan moved under the sole instigation of Germany. If Japan was to expand as she must, this was the time to strike, while England and America were deeply involved in the Atlantic and were still unprepared for major campaigns on two fronts, America with a start of barely six months as against Japan's quarter of a century. Japan's navy was still fresh and intact, eager for a fray.

Procastination, so the Japanese thought, would have been suicidal, given the entire A.B.C.D. front time to organise. Japan launched a diplomatic campaign at Washington, but knowingly did not entirely rely on it. On the contrary under cover of it, started to set the stage for war, trusting more to the complacency and misplaced self-assurance of the Anglo-Saxon powers which had already worked terrific disaster in the Western theatre, and rightly enough caught the A.B.C.D. front badly napping.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors are requested to note that unsolicited contributions which are not accompanied by self-addressed and stamped envelopes will not be returned in case of their rejection. The Editor does not take any responsibility as regards contributions which do not comply with the above condition.

Burma National Day

Call For Fellowship Of Democratic Peoples

(From A Correspondent)

A call to live up to the highest for the building of the nation was sounded on Burma National Day, November 12th. Schools celebrated the occasion with programmes centred on unity and nation-building.

No less than nine thousand copies of a 16-line poem, composed in part by the Assistant Director of Public Information and telling how to play one's part in nation-building were given to the processionists who participated in the National Day Parade, Rangoon. The poem grips the imagination of everyone wro reads it. It has now reached various parts of the country.

Climaxing the Day's programme four guests of the nation, British, Chinese, Indian, American, took part in a special broadcast. Introducing the speakers, Daw Nyein Tha, one of the leaders of the Movement for Moral Re-Armament in Burma, said, "This is our National Day. We have been celebrating it since early morning in various ways all over the country. We have shown how much we care for the development of our nation. We are determined to see our country through. We have heard the messages from our leaders who have told us what we should do to build the country." She then introduced the guest speakers.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Speaking for the British, Mr. Sydney E. Walker, head of the wireless department, Burma, began, "To-day we are living in a pioneering age. In Burma men are pioneering for freedom. In Europe we are fighting for the freedom not only of our own country but of the whole world. In this fight Burma is taking her part and we are most grateful for all the help that the people of Burma are giving to England.

"In England", continued Mr. Walker, "men are no longer divided by the barriers of class, wealth, position, education, that have divided them for generations. People have learned to open not only their homes, but their hearts to one another. This unity born of suffering is England's greatest strength at the present time. It is her greatest asset in her fight for freedom. This is the secret of her inner strength, a morale which is undefeatable."

Mr. P. L. Yoong, the Chinese Consul-General to Burma, spoke for the Chinese. "For my country and my people," said Mr. Yoong, "I want to say 'thank you', Burma, on this your National Day for all your help and friendly co-operation in our moment of need.

"During the last four years we have learned many lessons, the most important of which is unity. As a nation we are getting more and more firmly united than ever. We have learned to stop insisting on the things that separate us from one another. We have learned to strive towards the things that unite us.

"On China's National Day, last month, I told my own countrymen to live up to our national philosophy, taught by our sage and teacher, Confucius. Once again, I call on my countrymen now living in this country to show to Burma those qualities which we want foreigners in China to show us..... Only then are we laying the foundation or neighbourliness and permanent peace for the world."

INDIA AND BURMA.

The Indian speaker, Mr. M. A. Raschid, a lawyer said: "Burma occupies a unique place in the East. With a culture of its own it is the meeting ground of two other great Eastern cultures of India and China. Burma can be come a model country in the world. We can all play our part in making Burma such a country.

"Burma and India are interde pendent on one another. The present world situation is bringing them closer together. Indians resident in Burma have a wonderful opportunity for service. As an expression of our gratitude we owe a duty to Burma. Let us rise to the occasion and help to build a free and greater Burma."

Mr. Len B. Allen, Lecturer in History of Judson College and who spoke for the Americans, said, "America has always prided herself on being a land of freedom. To-day America's freedom is on trial. It is threatened from without. It is also seriously threatened from within. Labour disputes, political wrangling, divisiveness, broken homes. If freedom is to survive in America there must be sound homes, team-work in industry and a united nation. Freedom and unity are inseparable. .... A tide is now sweeping America to bring in this spirit. As one of the American community in Burma—a growing family of businessmen teachers and others—I want to thank Burma for the privilege of living in this land and working together with you in building this nation."

A FAMILY OF NATIONS.

After thanking the speakers, Daw Nyein Tha continued, "These people have given us motor cars and aeroplanes, hospitals and schools. They have shown us how to use our forests and our supply of oil. Now they have begun to give themselves to us. This we prize above everything else. These guests who have the spirit of gratitude in their hearts are our fellow nation-builders.

"I believe that Burma's destiny is far beyond the boundaries of this country. Burma is the meeting ground not only of India and China but also of Britain and America. Rangoon is the testing place of co-operation between the democracies of the East and the West. Can we demonstrate here the kind of co-operation in business, diplomacy, industry and education which is the preview of the new world: Can we demonstrate a new kind of unity among the democracies where every one gives for the other and where everyone's needs are met? Can we here in Burma demonstrate how to create a family of nations where everyone listens to and obeys the Father of all mankind?"

YELLOW FEVER DANGER TO INDIA

Defensive Measures Against Infection

The danger to India of the introduction of yellow fever considerably increased with the outbreak of the war. Necessary defensive measures have been planned which have so far kept India immune from this danger.

Among the measures taken was the promulgation of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Emergency Rules, which laid down that no yellow fever infected aircraft should land, on entry into India, at any other place than Karachi Air Port in the case of land 'planes and Karachi Marine Air Port in the case of sea-'planes. They also provided for the isolation and observation in the mosquito-proof isolation hospital of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever as well as of uninoculated persons who had been exposed to infection. Measures against the introduction of yellow fever by sea traffic are under consideration.

Sufficient stocks of yellow fever vaccine for inoculation have been obtained from the Rockfeller Foundation of New York and the Welcome Bureau, London. They are kept in cold storage at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the King Institute, Guindy, and the Provincial Public Health Laboratory, New Delhi, and facilities for inoculation now exist in these places.

In the event of Yellow fever being introduced into India and sufficient stocks of vaccines not being available from New York or London, the necessity of manufacturing the vaccine in this country has been noted. Arrangements have been made to send an experienced officer of the Medical Research Department to the United States for training under the Rockfeller Foundation in the manufacture of this vaccine.

Inoculations have been done at Delhi of officers and staff of the Government of India who would have to deal with a yellow fever outbreak and it has been decided to inoculate those persons at the ports of Bombay and Karachi who are likely to have dealings with a ship or aircraft infected with yellow fever.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH: The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh acknowledges receipt of the following donations:—Seth Sakalchand Devidas Rs. 100, A sympathiser, through Mr. Kelkar Rs. 100, Mr. Chhotalal Ravikarandas Rs. 50, Seth Meghji Mathuradas (monthly) Rs. 50, Seth Karsandas Madhavdas (monthly) Rs. 50, Seth Virchand Meghji Thoban (yearly) Rs. 50, Seth Hiralal Nanavati (yearly) Rs. 25, Mr. Chhotalal C. Seth Rs. 25, the Hon.Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. Rs. 25, B. K. Charity Trust, through Mr. L.G. Vinze (monthly) Rs. 25, Shri Govardhan Sanstha (milk monthly) Rs. 23/2, in memory of late Mr. Myahalchand Lallchand Rs. 15 and Mr. Bhagwanjibhai (monthly) Rs. 6.

A WEEK IN AMERICA

War Regarded As A Whole

LONDON, (By Cable).

One of the most heartening aspects of the American picture during the past week (week ended December 22) has been the noticeable growth in the general realisation as reflected in press and radio comment that the war against the Axis must be regarded as a whole. Though naturally the American public has its eyes turned towards the Pacific, there is no disposition to let this distort its thinking about the importance to America of other fronts. Russian successes are receiving their due share of attention, and the importance of maintaining America's Lend-and-Lease aid to Russia as well as Britain as America's contribution towards victory over the chief enemy is being continually stressed in press and radio comment.

Another encouraging reflection of the steadiness of American morale has been the notable lack of desire to make scapegoats for the Pearl Harbour affair to prejudge the results of the investigation which has been ordered. This is in part, no doubt, due to the promptitude with which the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox, acted in going immediately to make an enquiry on the spot and to the remarkable frankness of his public report on the extent of the damage, on his return to Washington. Thus commentators have interpreted the replacement of Admiral Kimmel and the Army Commanders in Hawaii, not as proof of their negligence, but because they could not be expected to fulfill the responsibilities of their command while under investigation.

AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC

The appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons and other "air-minded" army officers to the High Command in Hawaii has been welcomed as a sign of the Administration's realisation of the importance of air power in the Pacific. The promotion of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Philippines, to the rank of full General has also been generally approved both as a recognition of the importance to the Allied cause of holding the Philippines, if possible, as a complementary base to Singapore, and of his good work in recent years in strengthening the defences of the Philippines against attack.

On the political side, both Houses of Congress have been working at high pressure and with extraordinary unanimity to rush through legislation which will put the United States on a total war footing. The Bill giving the President wartime powers was passed in record time, which enabled the President to sign it and make it the law of the land last week. A Bill enabling the Administration to conscript all males between the ages of 20 and 44 for military service and making compulsory the registration of all men between 18 and 64 for national service has been passed.

UNITY OF EFFORT

Meanwhile, the subject of unification of strategy and the war effort of the Allies is a subject of keen political discussion and comment in political circles in Washington and in the press and radio. President Roosevelt has announced that, for many weeks, discussions on the co-ordination of British and American strategy and logistics have been going on between the two countries through the medium of the British military mission in Washington and the equivalent American mission in London. It is quite evident from the terms the President has used in his announcements about these matters that he intends that America's relationship to other democractic Powers in this war will be far closer than the "association" of the last war.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am writing this just on the morning of the day when we would be leaving for Karachi. Children who have joined the trip are in happy moods, and so naturally am I and the other friends who are accompanying them.

When you will read this letter, on the morning of Sunday, January 4, we shall have left Sind already, and would be on our way back to Bombay. I hope to write the next week's letter from Karachi and to give you a little account of our journey to that place.

We have received a large number of messages from our friends and well-wishers throughout India, wishing the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference a success. It would not be possible to reproduce all the messages; here, however, are a few of them.

* * *

Mrs. M. R. Masani's Message

Children are like flowers. Let us adults who are their custodians guard and preserve their beauty and fragrance. Let not city life with its ugliness and wickedness, and village life with its poverty and ignorance trample them down. Joy is their right and their heritage. Let such institutions as the Balkan-ji-Bari treat it as a sacred trust that each of our millions of Indian children has a joyous childhood. I wish the conference every success.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's Message

I wish the conference every success. I hope the children's organisation will keep itself free from the various poisonous doctrines with which this country is infested, so that we may at least be sure that the future generation will build up a healthy united community which will truly deserve the name of a nation.

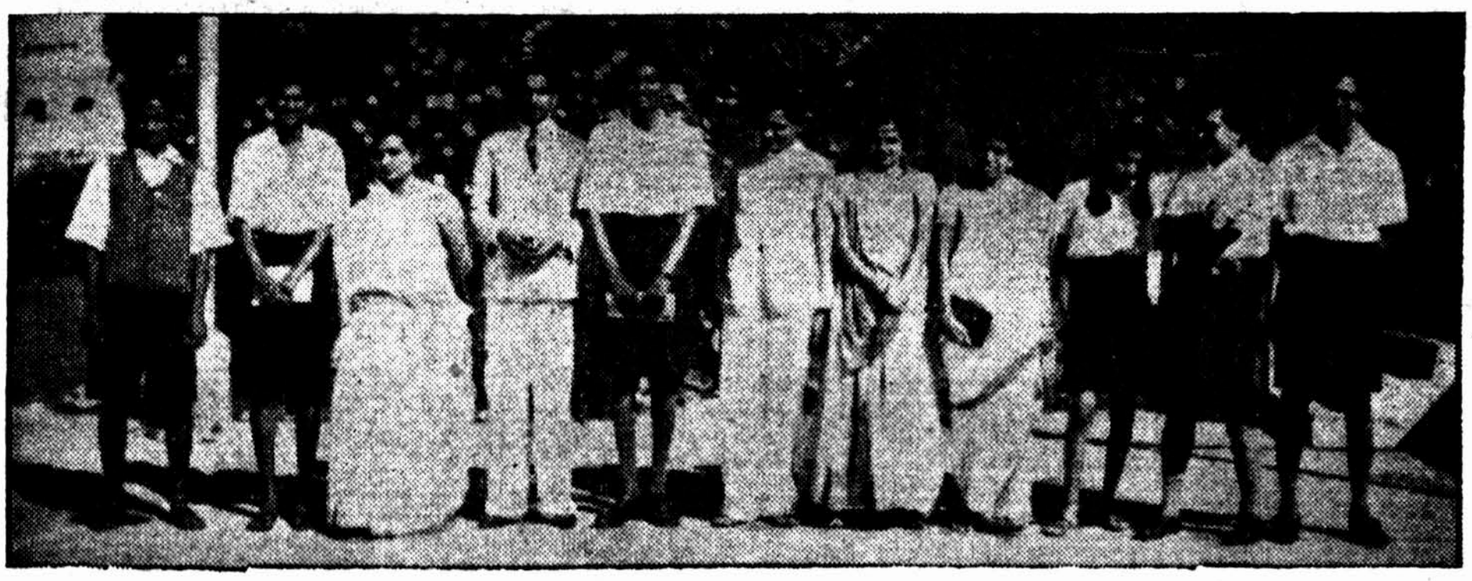
* * *

Mr. L. Sanghania's Message

In a vast country like India where only a very small percentage of people has received even elementary education, where the common man and woman are steeped in ignorance and are devoid of any knowledge of modern hygienic and sanitary developments, it is a noble mission to undertake welfare work on behalf of children who, as the future citizens of a great country, need to be reared up with the utmost care and attention.

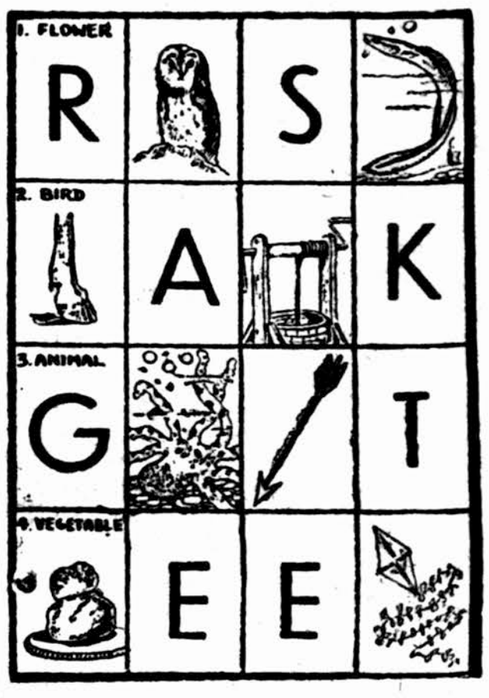
You workers who are rendering selfless service in a cause like this deserve every encouragement and help. I am sure such periodical conferences as the one you are holding serve a useful purpose, in that they will enable you to exchange views and notes on the work being done at different centres and thereby enable you to improve your methods and enlarge the scope of your work. I wish the Conference every success and congratulate the workers of Karachi for having organised it.

POOR CHILDREN'S LOT
—Photo: M. Desai.



These boys and girls of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari with their elderly sisters and brothers (above) went on a trip to Sind and will return here to-morrow.

PRIZE COMPETITION.



A very easy competition this month! I know that many of you are on holiday, and I don't want to give you too much to do in the "thinking line" while you are away from your lessons.

You have to make four words of four letters each, and to help you the definition of the words are given. When you come to a picture you have to use the first letter of the object in that picture. For example, the first word is "Rose". You first have the letter "R", then comes the picture of an "owl", so you take the letter "O". This is followed by the letter "S", and then the picture of an "eel", so you take the letter "E", making the word "Rose".

Proceed with the other three words in just the same way, using the first letters of the objects in the pictures.

When you have found the four words, write them down on a post card, and add your full name and address, age, class of studies, school or college, whether boy or girl, and then send it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All boys and girls upto 16 years of age can take part in the competition. There is no entry fee. Only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should also mention their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded, and the Judge's decision shall be final.

* * *

Messages From Others

Messages were received also from the following: Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Shrimati Sarladevi Sarabhai, Mrs. Taraben Modak, Pandit Amarnatha Jha, Mr. and Mrs. Hamid A. Ali, Mr. Arthur Moore, Dr. Sumant and Mrs. Mehta, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. M. T. Vyas, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Prabhashankar R. Bhatt, Principal V. K. Bhagwat, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Mr. J. A. Madan, and others.

Your loving DADA

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

REGINE Discusses

THE PROBLEM OF THE JEALOUS WIFE

Dear Regine:

I am married to a woman seven years older than myself..... but that is really beside the point. I knew her age when I married her. The point is that she is insanely jealous of me and humiliates me on every possible occasion because of it.

She comes down to the office and insults the girl who takes dictation from me...she complains to my boss about my infidelities ...she watches me at 5 p.m. to see to it that I give none of the women on the office force a lift home, checks up on me every noon...and makes my life so generally miserable I am almost incapacitated for work.

I do nothing to cause her suspicions. What do you advise?

DISGUSTED.

* * *

You didn't mention your wife's age, Disgusted, but from your description of her I rather imagine she is approaching that time in a woman's life when she is not accountable for all of her behaviour.

I would suggest you to invite her to lunch (getting her on neutral territory) and after the first course has been eaten...tell her you realize she is ill, more mentally and psychically than physically. And that you insist she have a medical examination. Tell her you cannot have her disrupting your work as she is doing or embarrassing you. Don't try to defend yourself from her jealousies, but let her see you suspect she is cracking up...and are prepared to do something about it.

If my guess is right she will either become frightened at your quiet threat...or will welcome an examination herself.

Be Outspoken

If she breaks down and admits she has been acting like a demented person, tell her you want to help her overcome her moods. Suggest that she listen to fine music, visit the art galleries and get out each day for an hour in the country. She is getting restive and needs to unite herself with the harmonious forces of existence.

Tell her you will not have her degrading and reproaching you publicly or privately. And that you understand how jealousy, which builds a fence around another, is really only another method of dominating and possessing...and that you do not intend to be dominated or possessed.

You might also point out to her that her jealousy will end in her own destruction, that it is destroying every flicker of love you ever felt for her...and that if it continues, you will have to leave her. If she starts reproaching you, remind her she has brought all of this upon her own head. Tell her you understand her unwarranted anger is really rooted in her striving for power of some sort..... and insist she go in for some form of self-development where she can use her excess energy...instead of taking it out on you.

Ugly As Cancer

Jealousy cannot be handled casually or gotten rid of by surface argument. It is as ugly as a cancer and needs as deep and sharp a knife to remove it.

You might also remind her that industrial organizations are impervious to personal problems unless those problems take in the larger needs of humanity...and that regardless of how sympathetic your boss may seem to her, he is really excessively annoyed ...Consequently you lose caste with him.

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YOU AND YOUR BABY

VI. Bathing The Baby

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of The American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

A little boy was asked by a friend how he could teach a girl to swim. When he began giving meticulous and detailed instructions regarding the technique, his friend said, "But it is my sister." The juvenile teacher answered, "Oh, shove her off the dock."

Many a woman approaches the problem of bathing the baby in much the same manner. However, a baby is a delicate object and needs to be handled with exceeding care. There is an old rule that safety in eating lies in washing both yourself and what you eat before proceeding.

It is a safe rule for the mother or nurse to wash herself before washing the baby, including thorough washing of the hands. If she has a slight cold, she will do well to put a mask over her nose and mouth and wear it while washing the baby.

Nowadays there are many different types of apparatus that are useful in this performance. However, if a bathinette is not available, the child can be undressed in its crib or on a bed and then rolled in a large bath towel. A bathinette is simply a folding rack with a canvas top which can form of itself a tub capable of holding a small baby.

The Procedure

Before proceeding with the full bath, the corners of the eye of the baby may be cleaned by dipping small pieces of sterile cotton into boiled water, making a delicate downward motion from the eye at the corner near the nose outward and down over the cheek.

The ears are then cleaned with a special oil or with boiled water, again using a sterilized cotton pledget. A separate cotton pledget should be used for each ear. Then the nostrils, meaning just the very front part of the nose, are cleaned with a dry wisp of cotton.

When the mother or the nurse has reached this point in the bathing, she should again wash her hands with soap and water to avoid the possibility of transferring any infection from the eyes, ears or nose to other parts of the body. The genital parts of the child's body are to be thoroughly cleaned by using cotton dipped in boiled water.

Soap And Powder

Now the complete bath is given. The child is completely lathered from head to foot with a good soap not likely to be injurious to the baby's skin. A fresh castile soap or any of the good white soaps will serve the purpose.

After the child has been thoroughly lathered, the body is rinsed with a spray, or if the baby is slightly older it may be lifted into the water, supporting the head with the right hand, and the body may be washed in that manner.

Then the child is placed on a towel on top of the bathinette or the table and is dried by having the toweling patted on the skin. Special attention should be given to the areas where there are skin folds. These must be kept thoroughly dried and perhaps oiled with a clean baby oil.

When powders are used, they should be applied most carefully to the body and care should be taken that the powder does not get into the nose and mouth or into the external orifices that communicate with the bladder.

("This series is now concluded".)

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PRIVATE MARY CHURCHILL

Miss Mary Churchill, the 18-year-old daughter of the Prime Minister, is the latest member of the Churchill family to join the Forces. She is now in training as a private at a reception depot of the Auxiliary Territorial Service in the Southern Command, and expects to be posted for training in operation of fire control instruments with an anti-aircraft battery.

Family Of 15 Million

Perhaps scientists have an unusual way of figuring the number of children in a family. At any rate, they tell us that, in five years, the offspring of one pair of rats can be as many as 15,000,000. This, of course, includes the grandchildren and great grandchildren. But, within five years, one mother through her daughters and their daughters, and perhaps their daughters' daughters, can reproduce as many as 15,000,000 new rats.

The question that comes to our minds at once is: "Why are we not overrun with rats?" The answer is that Nature produces most of this fifteen million to serve as food for other animals. Thousands of them are caught by hawks. That is one reason why hawks should not be shot. Other thousands are caught by skunks, foxes, and other animals that live on meat.

After all, each plant or animal in Nature has a very important purpose. When Nature is interfered with, her balance is often changed to such an extent that we may be in great danger. We see the balance of Nature thrown off occasionally, with the result that we have a horde of grasshoppers or some other insects. While the production in rat families is huge, we really cannot get along without rats, and we are perfectly safe with them as long as the rodent-eating animals and birds are allowed to thrive.

KNITTED SHOULDER CAPE

WITH silk chenille you can make this popular cape in no time at all. You will have many opportunities to wear just such a capelette. Besides having an extra piece of apparel, you will be delighted to find how much lovelier you can appear. This is an outstanding fashion necessity for this Winter.

RUSSIA'S POLAR EMPIRE

Achievement Of A Decade

By Peter Smollett

ONE-FOURTH of Russia is covered with snow and ice most of the year.

One-fourth of the Soviet Union was until recently regarded as uninhabitable, inaccessible, useless: an area thirty times the size of Great Britain, one-and-a-half times as large as India, an area of which mankind had despaired for centuries.

The world knew that potentially this region was as rich as any in the world. For hidden underneath the ice are immense treasures: gold, silver, platinum, copper, nickel, coal, oil. The rivers abound with fish; the forests, majestic in their beauty and studded with the produest, tallest pine trees, are the homes of precious furry animals: blue fox, silver fox, ermine, sable.

Explorers had braved the terrors of nature up there from time to time, had risked their lives for the benefit science. But the conquest of this frozen fortress right on top of the world seemed far beyond the reach of ordinary men and women. To steal the glittering prizes guarded jealously by walls of ice was for hundreds of years no more than a dream. a Jules Vernian Utopia.

Yet in the last ten years the Soviet people sent an army of forty thousand men and women under a general staff of scientists and explorers to battle in this northern desert. Their war aim was the conquest of a polar empire. Their weapons were ice-breakers, airplanes, motor sledges, wireless; their strategy, a pincer movement—through the Arctic Ocean and along the mighty rivers of Siberia. Their tactics were modelled on the precepts of modern military science: complete tactical co-ordination of all the latest and most up-to-date weapons.

In this war against nature the Russian polar army used ice-breakers like tanks, to smash the pack ice pillboxes and create a gap through which ships could pass along the shore to the mouth of the rivers. Reconnaissance planes were sent ahead to spy out ice concentration and to notify the ice-breaker column by radio of any weakness in the defences—that is, of any water leads among the ice floes.

Simultaneously, airborne shock battalions of picked pioneers, led by geographers, meteorologists and engineers, advanced from inland, from the south, to seize key positions in the river estuaries, on the polar islands, in the coastal hinterland. Their orders were to construct radio stations, weather observation posts, air bases, fuel dumps, landing quays, repair shops. They had to do the preparatory work for the subsequent invasion by the forces of occupation. The function was that of a human fifth column.

Richest Territory in The World

Siberia is somewhat of a geographical freak. One of the richest territories, if not the richest, in the world, it is at the same time one of the most inaccessible corners of the world: a landlocked colossus, cut off from the ocean-highways of international trade. In their boundless optimism the Russians set themselves the task of rectifying their country's geography, to open up the frozen window to the north, to turn the icy backyard of Asia into a new tradesman's entrance. The idea itself was hardly new. It was by no means a post-1917 brainwave. The first to plot about sailing eastward round the north were the merchant adventurers of sixteenth-century England, Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor. But their wooden sailing ships proved powerless against the pack ice. The Dutch tried to force the north-east passage in the seventeenth-century, but they, too, failed to get beyond the west coast of Novaya Zemlya. Nordenskjold, Amundsen, and Wilkitski got through, but in each case the voyage took two years, and that, of course, rendered the project useless from a commercial point of view, for the Suez and Panama Canals had come into operation and the sea routes round the world had become so much shorter.

As an approach to Siberia itself, however, the northern sea route still remained a luring vision. A British skipper, Captain Wiggins, appealed for funds to back an expedition in 1875. He explained that wooden sailing ships were naturally helpless, but steel hulls and steam engines would prove sufficient for both defence and attack. He was wrong. This armament was still too weak.

Thirty years later the Tsarist Admiral Makarov designed an ultra-modern super-ice-breaker and had it built in Newcastle. 'My polar battleship', he said, 'will smash the ice and cut a path for a convoy of merchantmen'. "Yermak" was a splendid craft, and though launched in 1899 she is still being used in northern waters. But employed by itself even this Arctic tank was not powerful enough to ensure final victory. It was hampered in operation by lack of information of the enemy's movements. Arctic defence is highly mobile: the weather changes rapidly, the pattern of ice formation switches round with kaleidoscopic speed. And fog is nature's perfect camouflage. Once again the offensive had to be postponed.

Two Factors

The Soviet Government found themselves in a more favourable position a generation later. Two new technical achievements had been developed: wireless and aviation. Thus aerial reconnaissance over hundreds of miles and instantaneous advice on changes in weather and ice conditions had become possible.

When I visited the Soviet Arctic before the war, I was particularly impressed with two things: the energy and enthusiasm which the young Russian pioneers devoted to their struggle and the remarkable achievements in polar colonisation which had been made in a few years and which, I had to admit, were proof that the scheme was by no means as fantastic as I had thought at first.

I found that thanks to the network of polar stations, weather posts, air bases, ports and wireless communications, which covered the entire coastline, the island and river estuaries, navigation along the northern sea route had undoubtedly become a practical proposition during the four months from July to October. Apart from bringing ships all the way round from Vladivostok to Murmansk and "vice versa", the northern sea route administration had organised traffic so efficiently that trade could now be maintained regularly in the summer between Europe and western Siberia and between America and the far north-east. I found the ports at the river mouths well equipped with mechanical loading gear so that trans-shipment from ocean-going vessels to river craft could be effected without much loss of time.

Industrialisation had also made some headway. Timber, cut in sourthern Siberia in the spring and rafted downstream during the summer, was being processed in Arctic saw-mills during the winter and shipped off the following year. The Arctic black-out which lasts day and night from October to April was not allowed to interfere with the work. The towns were floodlit during the winter. On the other hand, the continuous sunlight which prevails throughout the polar summer, had encouraged agricultural experiments which were based on the hope that certain categories of plants would be compensated for the lack of warmth by the abundance of light.

Arctic-grown Tomatoes

In Igarka, the capital of the Russian Arctic (a city of 15,000 inhabitants) I ate fresh tomatoes, cauliflower, cucumber, radishes and lettuce early in September. They had all been raised locally on the new polar farms. On Dixon Island, well above the Arctic circle, I saw subterranean hothouses, built in the permanently frozen soil, where vegetables were being grown with the help of electric central heating under ultra-violet arc light. There was a power station which produced electricity through windmills. Thus the Arctic storms, which had once been man's deadliest enemies, were now helping him to grow green vegetables.

Pigs, poultry, even dairy cows, are now kept on the polar farms. Rice, flour and macaroni are brought once a year from the south. Hunters and fishermen are kept busy adding further variety to the polar army's diet, supplying them with reindeer joints, bear-steak and delicious fish.

Nickel mines were in operation at Norilsk and coal fields nearby supplied fuel for local shipping. At Khatanga, a place as far north as Central Greenland, and as far east as Bangkok, oil wells had just been sunk and geologists had discovered rich salt deposits. Salt up there is of great value; without it the tremendous wealth of fish in the rivers cannot be exported. But as soon as the salt mines were ready the Russians told me they would build a big canning factory in Khatanga and send us tinned Arctic salmon.

Air lines in the north follow the course of the rivers which provide natural landing grounds. In winter the machines are equipped with skis and in the summer with floats. Since the shortest air route from Russia to America is over the North Pole, the pioneers were convinced that in a few years time Arctic stratosphere planes would fly well above the weather from Moscow to New York over the top of the world. Several such trans-polar flights were actually made by the Russians in the two years before the war—the powerful long-distance planes which they used were of the same type which they are now employing in their raids on Berlin.

"Flying Reindeer"

The native nomads, the Samoyedes and Tungus, who are Siberian cousins of the Canadian Eskimos, were well acquainted with the sight of airplanes which they call 'flying reindeer.' One of these tribesmen praised modern technical development to me in flowery language and boasted that his people knew all about life in modern cities. I tested his knowledge and asked him what he thought of motor-cars for instance.

'Splendid things,' he said, and when I enquired whether he had ever seen one he admitted that he had not but was quick to add 'I know all about it though.'

'What is a motor-car, then?' I persisted. He replied, 'Quite simple brother, it's an airplane without wings, and instead of dashing across the sky it runs on the ground.' By the same analogy, a railway train to him was a convoy of sleighs pulled by an airplane without wings which moves on a metal track.'

The Russians are very proud of their polar empire, and, quite determined to make a success of it. They said it was a job well worth doing because it required courage, imagination and endurance and because it was very useful to their country. They are great theories in the Soviet Union and love to lecture you. I remember one of the Arctic pilots said to me, 'Human energy must be devoted to the conquest of the wilds. That provides an outlet for our fighting instincts. Men ought to wage battle against swamps, desert and ice, instead of making war on one another. Isn't there still plenty of land all over the world which can be claimed for human habitation, plenty of natural wealth which can be lifted now that modern science has armed us with the necessary technical equipment? Why take other people's lands? Why not combine and conquer nature instead.'

I am sure the gallant fight which our Russian allies are now putting up against Hitler's hordes is due at least in part to their conviction that if the free peoples of the world smash Nazism they will then be able to devoe their strength to the conquest of nature.—("London Calling.")

LOOKING AHEAD WITH YOUR CHILD

If you wish to help your child's future, train him for Chaos. You begin by training the child to expect the Unexpected. You refuse to commit yourself to to-morrow. You refuse firm promises. You insist that you and your child deal with events as they arise.

You don't know what sort of a world the child will be living in when grown up. You don't know what careers will be open or what social arts and graces will be in favour. Therefore you must make the child master the largest possible number of skills, writes Walter B. Pitkin in 'The Woman.'

Advise the child to learn law, not to practise it, but to apply its lore to something else. Advise him to learn medicine, if he wishes, not solely for the sake of becoming a doctor, but also for the wide variety of uses to which he can put various medical skills. Advise the child to master engineering in order to use engineering skills wherever chance may determine.

Tell the child that the world is a giant hand of cards—each card an ability, some aces and some deuces. Any skill in handling the human body, so as to prevent, cure or relieve suffering is an ace. You apply it to yourself, to anybody else; you apply it as a doctor might, or as a trained nurse might, or as a bacteriologist might. Scores of jobs in hospitals, in the Army and the Navy, in schools, in factories, and in public health services, call for such abilities. Some jobs will always call for them as long as people fall ill or get hurt or grow old and feeble.

THE proprietor of a successful optical business was instructing his son how to charge a customer.

"My boy," he said, "after you have fitted the glasses, and he asks what the charge will be, you say: 'The charge is £2.' Then pause and wait to see if he flinches. If the customer doesn't flinch, you then say, 'For the frames. The lenses will be another £2.' Then you pause again, this time only slightly, and watch for the flinch. If the customer doesn't flinch you say, firmly, 'Each.'"

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

((FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)

WHAT'S WHOO'S SALARY?

MR. WILLIAM WHOO never told his wife just how much salary he was drawing as an employe of the Whizz Manufacturing Company. In answer to his wife's repeated request for this information, he finally said:

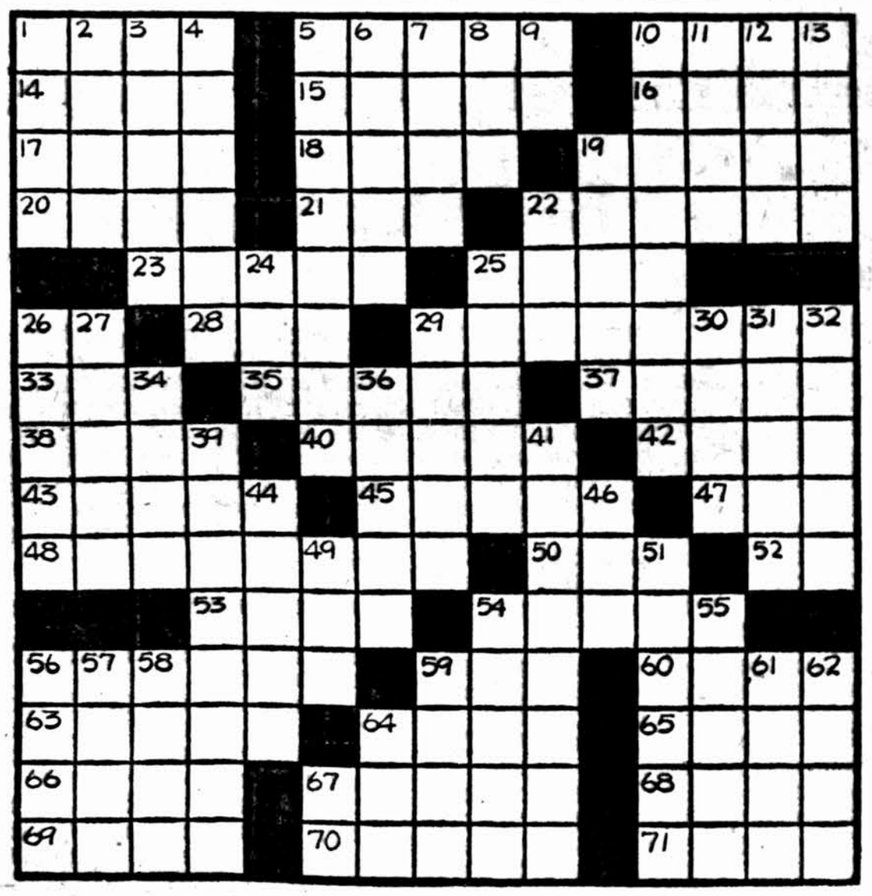
"Well, my dear, we have been married four years now, during which time we have paid out one-fourth of my salary for rent, one-half for living expenses and one-eighth for miscellaneous expenses. Our balance in the bank today is exactly $5,000.

"From these facts you can easily find out what is the amount of our annual income."

Can you figure out the answer for Mrs. Whoo?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Ago
5—Where did the forces of General de Gaulle attack the French fleet unsuccessfully in Africa?
10—Malt liquors
14—Winged
15—Feminine name
16—On the shores of what river is the Sphinx located?
17—Web-like membrane
18—Object of worship
19—Billiard stroke
20—Source
21—Who created the character of Nero Wolfe: ——Stout?
22—Move with light quick steps
23—Who wrote one of the most famous diaries in English literature?
25—Tropical plant
26—Exist
28—Male sheep
29—Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's "As You Like It?"
32—Suitable
35—City in Georgia
37—One who records official time
38—Appendage
40—What Swedish chemist invented dynamite
42—Part of a church
43—Brilliance
45—Kind of fortification
47—Neuter possessive pronoun
48—What American statesman was Vice-President of the Confederate States?
50—Hymenopterous insect
52—Steamship (abbr.)
53—Handmaiden of Cleopatra
54—Tendency
56—Web-spinning insect
59—Money of account
60—What 17th Century artist is considered one of Spain's greatest painters?
63—Goddesses of the seasons
64—Barren
65—What former Russian czar was surnamed "the terrible"?
66—Descended
67—Muse of amatory poetry

VERTICAL

1—Touches gently
2—To the sheltered side
3—Farinaceous plant
4—Dealer
5—Dealer in dairy products
6—What is the highest mountain range of South America?
7—Who is Secretary of the Navy?
8—Be ill
9—Note of the scale
10—In what region of Turkey did disastrous earthquakes take place during 1940?
11—Lean to one side
12—Otherwise
13—Prophet
19—What French Revolutionary leader was murdered by Charlotte Corday?
22—Dance step
24—Knave of clubs
25—Attuned
26—What college in Maine has a mountain on its campus?
27—Excess of solar year over 12 lunar months
29—Outer garments
30—Zulu regiment
31—Birds' homes
32—Apparel
34—Piece of baked clay
36—Bunions
39—Cut and polish precious stones
41—What North American peninsula was discovered by John Cabot in 1497?
44—Trio
46—Born
49—Organ of hearing
51—Motor
54—Banal
55—What English city protects the "invasion corner"?
56—Food fish
57—Game played on horseback
58—The rainbow
59—Toward the mouth
61—Gape
62—Emmets
64—Metric measure
67—Plural suffix

Checkerboard of Fruit

Q	P	A	P	A	P	G	R
R	U	C	E	R	P	M	A
I	N	P	A	L	U	P	S
C	O	C	H	A	E	T	B
T	Y	R	W	B	R	A	F
E	P	R	E	A	N	I	C
N	U	A	N	T	G	U	R
E	E	M	I	L	N	A	R

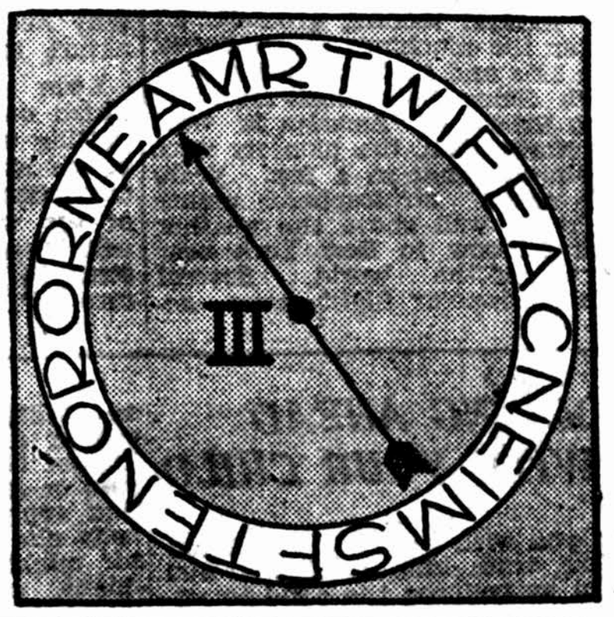
THE game of checkers is very, very old and, doubtless, you have enjoyed playing it many times. If so, you will find attempts to solve the new checkerboard puzzle very fascinating.

Here you have the conventional checkerboard of 64 white and black squares alternating, each square being lettered. By combining these letters in a certain way you can spell the names of at least 11 kinds of fruit. To do this proceed as follows:

Move from square to square in any direction, up, down, across and diagonally, but do not jump any squares. The letters selected in this manner will spell the names of some fruit. No letter can be used twice unless, in spelling a word, you can move off the square and then directly back to it.

SOLVE THE SPY'S MESSAGE

DURING the war a spy was captured. When he was brought to headquarters and searched, the strangely-lettered double circle shown here was found on him. After much difficulty it was deciphered. There was no clue except that the hand seemed to point to A as the beginning of a sentence, and that the Roman III indicated the sequence of the letters. Can you solve it?



FOR THE YOUNGER READERS

WORD BUILDING

HOW quickly can you prefix a certain three-letter word to these eight complete words, thereby making eight larger words, equally complete but with different meanings:

ABLE	LANCE
DON	TAKE
SNIP	AMOUNT
SON	TOOK

MUSICAL NAMES

A BRILLIANT young musician can remember all the notes in the musical compositions of 11 famous composers, although strangely enough, he cannot remember the notes in their names, chiefly because he cannot spell very well in English. Can you complete the spelling of each of the composers' names by filling in only names of notes in the spaces? Of course, you know they must be either C—D—E—F—G—A or B, taken from the musical scale.

1.... MOZ__RT
2.... S__HU__ __RT
3.... __OST__R
4.... W__ __N__R
5.... M__N__ __LSSOHN
6.... S__HUM__NN
7.... __ __ __THOV__N
8.... H__US__R
9.... V__R__I
10.... STR__US
11.... RU__INST__IN

SHE was a big, strong woman, and the burglar she had fackled and captured bore unmistakable signs of punishment.

"It was very plucky of you, madam," said the magistrate, "to have set upon the burglar and captured him, but need you have blackened his eyes and knocked all his front teeth out?"

"Well," said the woman, "how was I to know it was a burglar? I'd been up three hours waiting for my husband. I thought it was him."

All-Woman Army

You have heard of women aiding an army, and in a few cases women have been reported as fighting along with the men. There is an army in Nature which never contains any males. As long as ants have lived they have had armies and the ant soldiers have always been females.

The male ants are so lazy, so blind, and so stupid that they are of no use whatever to the ant tribe except to serve as the fathers of future generations. They live only a short time. They can't even feed themselves. They can't find their way home, if they are lost.

But the families are divided into many castes. And one of those castes, in many ant families, is especially designed for warfare. Usually, the soldier's head is much larger than the heads of others in the family. Its mandibles are larger and more effective as weapons. In some families, the soldier is also provided with a gas tube through which it shoots poison gases to drive off or destroy the enemy. The armies of ants are always made up exclusively of females.

QUEST OF THE MODERN GIRL

(Continued From Page 8)

he had intended saying.

"Shall we drive for a while in the park? It is so deliciously cool there in the evening, don't you think? I often go there at this hour."

Govind's heart swerved anew. She would expect him to drive, of course. Not for anything in the world would he have left the glamorous creature's presence—but, on the other hand, what else was he to do?" But Fate was apparently on his side that evening.....

"I'll drive! I love driving." she exclaimed.

As the car entered the cool shadows of the park, the fair driver slowed down to a crawl. As she kept her gaze before her, Govind had full opportunity of admiring her beautiful profile, the firm delicacy of the litttle hands on the steering wheel. A faint, delicious perfume came from her garments and there was about her such an air of luxury and glamour as Govind had never before encountered. Glamorous as a film queen—yet so obviously a lady.

It was all like a dream. How had this lovely creature singled him out from all the men standing round the cinema entrance? Had it been just chance?—but in that moment she turned and smiled at him so sweetly, so bewitchingly, that he banished the idea of chance immediately. This girl had clearly singled him out for "himself." At the same moment he realised, in a flash of mingled rapture and humiliation, that she had only been pretending to have a car breakdown. It had been merely an excuse for speaking to him. He must indeed be a handsome fellow to make such a wonderful girl so lose her head. Oh! most certainly he was thrown away on a simple little mouse like Renuka.

At the end of an hour, he knew that her name was Nalini—that her father was very wealthy—that her mother was dead—that she was an only child and indulged in every whim by her doting father. Her chief whim, Govind gathered from her conversation, was to be modern. She loved dancing, cinemas, cocktails and amateur theatricals—and, above all, friendship, the ideal friendship, she said, was perfect comradeship between a man and a woman. If she ever married, the man must be thoroughly modern too. Her father, she knew, would allow her perfect freedom in her choice of a husband, for, though an old man, he, too, was modern in his views.

It could not be said of Govind that he particularly shone in the conversation. He was too busy wondering how a modern man ought to conduct himself under the circumstances. For the greater part of the time he limited to monosyllables, spellbound by the wonder of what was happening. But Nalini seemed enchanted with him, nevertheless, for her delightful laughter tinkled continuously.

At parting, she allowed him to kiss her perfumed fingers, which he managed with sufficient grace despite his embarrassment at his own daring. They made an appointment to go for a drive the following evening.

Govind walked home on air. He was in love! He had found the girl of his dreams. He refused to let his mind dwell on the question as to how it was all going to end. He had let Nalini think that he was still unmarried.

Renuka was waiting for him, guarding a spoilt and burnt meal.

"I thought you were never coming," she said wearily, but without reproach. Poor thing! Govind felt so sorry for her that he was kinder in his manner to her than he had been for the past week. After all, she could not help it if she lacked glamour. As for glamour, after his triumph of this evening he realised that he himself must possess it in hitherto unsuspected abundance.

Before retiring to rest, he studied his face for a long while in the mirror, with evident satisfaction. At the end of this self-scrutiny, he caught Renuka looking at him indulgently—a gleam of almost maternal amusement in her eye. His heart hardened against her instantly. The silly little thing! If she but knew all!

For four evenings in succession, Govind met his dream-girl. On the fourth it became clear to him that she, too, had fallen in love. She told him frankly and unashamedly that in him she saw her male counterpart—a free soul, unshackled by the old conventions. She believed that, married, they could be very happy together. Govind writhed in torment. His darling!—how could he hurt her by telling her the bitter truth?—that he was already married. She would surely never forgive him for not being frank with her from the first

In the end he decided to wait and see if Fate would not step in. Though he was not very clear as to what he wanted from Fate. Certainly it was out of the question to hope that so modern a girl would consent to be a second wife.

What a darling she was!—and how wonderfully clever! She spoke several languages, and her talk was flavoured with a delightful sprinkling of foreign words... "Mon ami," she called him frequently, and her voice would sink to a deep and vibrant note most fascinating to hear. How it thrilled him to hear her say that —'Mon ami"—it seemed to transform him into a new being, colourful and glamorous, a worthy mate for this exotic dream-girl.

On the fifth evening, instead of sentimentalizing in the shadow of the park trees, Nalini proposed a spin through the town. She seemed to be possessed by a devil and drove at a breakneck speed, rounding corners with sickening swerves and violating every law of the road. When Govind timidly suggested a little prudence, she flashed him a look of cutting scorn—

"I don't know the meaning of the fear," she observed acidly. Then, suddenly, after rounding a hairpin curve with a sweep that jerked his heart into his mouth she brought the car to a standstill with an abruptness that knocked his upper and lower teeth together in the most disagreeable way.

"All right then, if you like," she said pettishly, "We'll stop here for a while and take a rest."

With a shock he saw that they were very near to the street in which he lived.

"If you don't mind, dear", he said nervously, "I'd rather you drove on a little further...in fact, you see...I — my — some relatives of mine live near here — and I shouldn't care for them to see us."

"Why not, darling?—since we are to be married. By the way, when are we to be married, *mon ami?*" Her voice sank once more to that sweet, intoxicating note.

It is difficult to say what Govind's answer would have been, had he not, in that moment, espied a little figure, clad in white, approaching the car, gazing timidly as if to to make sure of the identity of the occupants.

'Renuka!' he groaned.

'Hello, Renuka darling!' exclaimed Nalini airily, and opened the door of the car. Before Govind's staring eyes, the two girls embraced fondly.

Renuka certainly looked very sweet, in a fresh, crisp white muslin saree. She was wearing her wedding ear-rings—little hanging clusters of seed-pearls which became her well—and the flowers in her shining, neatly bound hair sent forth a sweet fragrance.

"You know each other?" asked Govind at last, in a strangled voice.

"We were school friends," said Nalini. Then, as if glorying in her impudence, the minx continued—"When Renuka came crying to me the other day and told me how you had suddenly developed a strong interest in modern girls, I offered to teach you a little lesson. Poor little darling Renuka is the sweetest girl I know, and it made me very angry to think that she had a husband who couldn't appreciate her. She was my best friend at school, though she always walked off with all the good conduct prizes—and I considered to be too naughty ever to improve. In fact, father always addresses me as 'Madcap' —does it suit me?"

'Viper' would have been more suitable, thought Govind grimly, too choked with rage for speech. So she had been mocking him all along! 'Mon ami!' Pain and mortification seemed to be strangling him.

"Well, I suppose the time has come for me to retire gracefully," said Nalini gaily, "Good-night—both of you. Try to forgive each other quickly." And the car shot off into the darkness.

When he found himself walking towards home beside Renuka Govind's confusion rose yet higher. She had actually helped to plan all this humiliation for him—his meek, devoted little wife! How should he punish her?

But a little hand was slipped through his arm.

'Do you really love her?" asked Renuka, in a stifled whisper... "I never meant you to fall in love..."

"In love!" exclaimed Govind with disgust.

"Then will you—can you—forgive me, dear? I see now what an awful thing it was to do—but when we planned it, it just seemed a joke. The idea was Nalini's, of course—she's such a madcap. She carried me away with her....."

Looking down, he beheld her looking up at him with such sweetness, such love, that his anger melted. But he steeled himself to be stern and refused to answer.

In silence they entered their block of flats, in silence began to mount the stairs. Half way up, Renuka said softly—

"If you like, I'll say it too—"

He stared at her—

"Say what?"

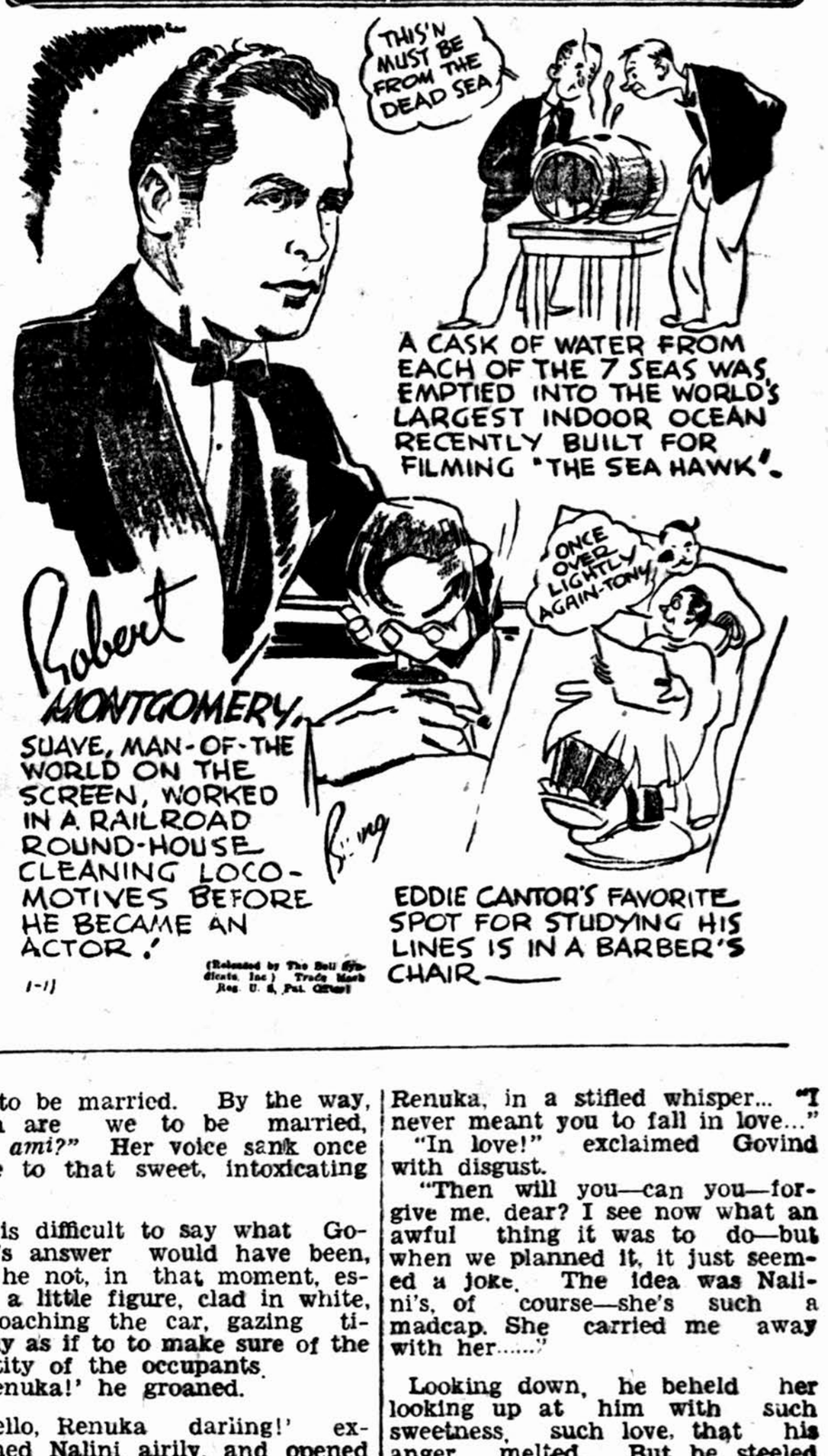
"*Mon ami*"! Her eyes were so full of mischief, yet withal so timid yet lest he should not yet have forgiven her, that he was suddenly moved to gather her into his arms—

"Darling—it is you who must forgive me—for making you so unhappy. But Renuka—naughty little Renuka—how could you be so malicious? I can hardly believe it. It is as if I had never known you until now—as if, instead of the shy little dove I married, you had suddenly turned out to be—"

"A Modern Girl, after all," said Renuka, and softly tweaked his ear.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO


THIS'N MUST BE FROM THE DEAD SEA
A CASK OF WATER FROM EACH OF THE 7 SEAS WAS EMPTIED INTO THE WORLD'S LARGEST INDOOR OCEAN RECENTLY BUILT FOR FILMING 'THE SEA HAWK'.
Robert MONTGOMERY,
SUAVE, MAN-OF-THE WORLD ON THE SCREEN, WORKED IN A RAILROAD ROUND-HOUSE CLEANING LOCO-MOTIVES BEFORE HE BECAME AN ACTOR!
ONCE OVER LIGHTLY AGAIN-TONY
EDDIE CANTOR'S FAVORITE SPOT FOR STUDYING HIS LINES IS IN A BARBER'S CHAIR—

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KAMALA WORKS.
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

Naval Bases In The Pacific

By H. C. FERRABY (British Naval Expert)

It was an American student of strategy who coined the name "The Restless Pacific" some years ago. To-day the name is more apt than ever it was.

Naval strength, both in warships and in repair bases in that area, exerts an unseen but very potent influence over the whole diplomatic field. Moreover, the American action last spring in appropriating twelve million dollars for defence and aviation facilities at Samoa and harbour improvements at Guam was a gesture of which the meaning could not be missed.

Naval strategy in the Pacific has to think in terms of great distances and in that respect naval war planning there differs fundamentally from that in the European theatre of war. The great areas of ocean which separate the available fueling and supply stations impose material considerations upon the naval staffs.

Pearl Harbour in Honolulu may be taken as the strategic centre of United States operations, just as Singapore is the strategic centre for the British Navy.

★

It may be helpful to tabulate a few of the ocean distances between these points.

		Miles.
Honolulu to Hongkong	...	4,860
Honolulu to Manila	...	3,330
Honolulu to Panama	...	5,280
Singapore to Hongkong	...	1,440
Singapore to Shanghai	...	2,260
Singapore to Batavia	...	509
Hongkong to Vladivostok	...	2,415
Singapore to Manila	...	1,400
Singapore to Sydney	...	4,380

In the naval war in the Pacific the naval bases of the greatest strategic importance will be Singapore; Surabaya and Amboyna in the Dutch East Indies; Manila in the Philippines; and Guam.

Fleets based on those five points will be concerned with the presentation of any southward advance by Japan, of which the object would be the seizure of the wealth of the Netherland's East Indies and establishment of a foothold on the island continent of Australia.

The conditions of such a war would be almost wholly naval, in contrast to the conditions which have ruled for the past two years in Europe, where the enemy's advance has been entirely by land and his main operations military.

In considering the war in the Pacific, it is important to note that in Europe a powerful military machine was brought up short as soon as it reached the sea shore. Lacking sea power, lacking that freedom of movement on the ocean which the strategists call "command of the sea", the power of the military machine is limited to its own element.

★

The Pacific offers no great land masses for the deployment of mechanised troops and the distances between air fields make impossible those concentrated attacks by the Air Arm which were such a feature of Hitler's conquest in Western Europe.

Only by elimination of the opposing Navy could any power launch and maintain military expeditions within the quadrilateral bounded by Hongkong, Guam, Thursday Island and Singapore.

The dependence of a Navy on its supply bases in Pacific operations was well demonstrated some years ago by Vice Admiral Niblack at a meeting of the New York Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

He then pointed out that an American battle fleet moving from Panama by way of Magdalena Honolulu, and Guam to Manila, would have to stop three times to refuel, would consume more than 280,000 tons of fuel and, even so, would arrive at Manila with a bare 10,000 tons of fuel in the bunkers of all the ships.

It would need to find there a reserve of 280,000 tons to enable it to carry out operations in Oriental waters.

There is another aspect of the supply problem than that of fuel. Ships engaged in warlike operations must expend a great deal of their ammunition. In the Battle of Jutland and British Fleet expended 7,700 shells of all calibres and the German Fleet 10,500.

★

If naval bases are to be of any use they must have immense stocks of ammunition available for the immediate refilling of the magazines of ships that have been in action.

They must also have facilities for repairing damaged ships.

In this respect the East Indian area of the Pacific is not well supplied. Singapore can, of course, dock the largest warships in the world, but Surabaya and Manila could only carry out underwater repairs to the smaller classes of vessels. Moreover, so far as is known publicly, Guam has no dry docks and only minor facilities for ship repairing.

Those who regard naval warfare solely as a matter of dashing heroics may consider that these are prosaic and uninteresting details.

But they are fundamental considerations in the mind of any naval staff. They certainly influenced very considerably the opposition in the United States Navy in 1921 to their Government's scheme for a "Standstill" in development of naval bases in the Pacific by all the Powers with interests in the ocean.

As it happened Singapore did not fall geographically within that area and Britain was free to continue her plan for expanding the port facilities there.

Even so, more than one British Government during the next ten years modified and delayed the progress of the work.

However, Singapore is to-day, fortunately, fully equipped to serve the navies of any of Britain's allied and associate nations, just as the Mare Island yard, near San Francisco, has served in recent weeks as a repair and provisioning base for British cruisers working in the Western Pacific.

CAN HITLER RECOUP HIS LOSSES?

(Continued from Page 6)

of war at last, and the time is in sight when the problem will be, not making the weapons, but using them.

Hitler had a long start—in many things he still has—but he is being caught up in production already, in accumulated supplies soon; and that is where the enemy stands now. We here have learnt our war economy.

A New Destructive Factor

But what about Russia and the vast lands that the Germans have taken already? Will they not do for the enemy what the conquered territories of the west did? Will not these occupied territories give them that fillip, that push forward to keep them still ahead?

Well, the Germans are trying, trying hard. Their administrators and technicians are hard at work. But this time it is different. The "Scorched Earth" policy planned by the Soviet administration is a new factor, a destructive factor, that the Germans have not met before.

What is more, the Russians do not collaborate with the Germans any more than the Poles do, and they have managed to evacuate a whole lot of their industrial equipment back into safety in a remarkably organised retreat. The Russians have fought hard for the time to destroy and remove and they have done it with astonishing success

Of course, the Germans have secured more than a little from these territories between the Baltic and the Black Sea. It is not possible to destroy everything everywhere.

Sometimes there was not time and some things like iron mines one cannot really destroy. Some oil from Galicia, whale oil from Esthonia, some gold, flax, hemp and oil seeds—all are precious to the Germans. Coal and iron ores, they do not much need. Manganese they got in any case in trade before.

Germany has got something from this vast territory, but she has not got so much as she is losing while the battle is on, and that is the point. There is no lull, no time or men to spare while the battle continues.

Gloomy Prospect

German ingenuity will suck every ounce out of the country her soldiers have overrun, but Hitler cannot balance his losses until he can call a halt. He is not in occupation everywhere behind the lines and between his columns.

His soldiers and administrators are spread thin over a devastated land and the oil of the Caucasus is still out of his reach, more than ever perhaps, now that Marshal Timoshenko has driven him out of Rostov and into the Donetz Basin. And if Hitler cannot make up all he has lost in these months in Russia by getting to the oil which he wants most of all, then this campaign's economic account at any rate will not be easy to balance.

(—A B.B.C. Talk).

A TALE OF '42s

(Continued From Page 1)

other British force had been anto these, Shah Shuja, Britain's man, had been murdered in Kabul.

First P. & O. Steamer

When all seemed lost, the British Generals in Afganistan soon retrieved the position. From Kandahar, a British army marched towards Kabul and from Jalalabad another began its march in the same direction. After meeting many successes in the way, both the armies invested Kabul.

The city soon fell and the British army, after rescuing prisoners from Afghan hands and blowing up a portion of it as punishment, started back on its way home. This final retreat was eventless and in November 1842, Afganistan, the hornet's nest', was completely evacuated.

The finale to this Afghan war was the restoration of Dost Muhammad. The Dost returned to Afghanistan and the throne of Kabul, on which he ruled for nearly twenty more years. Throughout his reign, he maintained very good friendship with his former enemies, the British.

With one more event, one can close the year 1842. It was the arrival of the first P. & O. steamer to India. The steamer, named as 'Hindustan', started for from London and after a successful journey around the Cape, arrived in Madras on December 5, 1842.

THERE was a row, and the under-sized husband was trying to intimidate his wife.

"I warn you," he raged, "don't raise the animal in me!"

"That's all right," his wife retorted. "I'm not afraid of mice.

He: "Why do you want that particular clergyman to marry you?"
She: "Well you see, dear, I have always had him before."

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Checkerboard: Apple, banana, currant, fig, grape, lime, peach, pear, plum, quince, strawberry.

Musical Names: 1. Mozart; 2. Schubert; 3. Foster; 4. Wagner; 5. Mendelssohn; 6. Schumann; 7. Beethoven; 8. Hauser; 9. Verdi; 10. Straus; 11. Rubinstein.

Word Building: The three-letter word is PAR; the words—parable, parlance, pardon, partake, parsnip, paramount, parson, partook.

Whoo's Salary: $10,000.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Is it true 'ole Fatty's got work at last?"

"Yes! 'Es been at it some time now."

"Wot's 'e doing?"

"Six months."

MOTHER and daughter were very busy with the wedding plans when the bridegroom-to-be called. He watched the preparations rather impatiently.

"Darling, we have such a lot to do," soothed his 'fiancee,' "and if we want to make our wedding a big success we mustn't forget even the most insignificant detail!"

"Oh, don't worry about that, murmured the young man, "I'll be there all right!"

* * *

JOHN was the son of parents who were sufficiently popular to receive more invitations than they could conveniently accept. In the course of a general knowledge lesson, the master, said, "Can any boy tell me the meaning of the letters, R.S.V.P?"

John's hand shot up.

"Well?" said the master.

"It means," explained John, "Rush in, Shake hands, and Vanish Pleasantly."

* * * *

"SANDY, lad," said MacDougal to his son, "ye're gettin' marrit th' morning' Here's a wee moose trap for ye. If there's anythin' a woman hates more than a moose, 'tis a moose trap. Tak an auld man's advice, Sandy, an' set it ivery nicht when ye gang to bed. Then put the siller from your pocket under the spring."

* * *

A BOY, asked to define anatomy, wrote:—

"Anatomy is the human body which consists of three parts, the head, the chist and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chist contains the lungs and a piece of liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u. and sometimes y and w."

A YOUNG wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, telegraphed: "Isaiah 9: 6." which passage begins: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, unfamiliar with the Scriptures, said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"

* * * *

HE had called on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed.

"Ethel," he said, as they were taking a moon-light stroll one evening, "I am—er—going to ask you an important question."

"Oh, George!" she exclaimed. "This is so sudden. Why, I——"

"What I want to ask you is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding?"

* * *

MY Father was a Pole."

"Really, how interesting. North or South?"

A POLICEMAN dashed into a church while a wedding was in progress.

"Is a man called Dashington-Binks being married here today?" he asked.

"He's being married now," was the reply.

"Well, I have a warrant for his arrest," said the officer.

"Friends of the bridegroom on the right-hand side of the church, please."

* * *

TWO young doctors met for the first time since they were at college together.

"I'm specializing in nerve treatment," said one.

"And have you had any success?" asked the other.

"I should say so," was the reply. "When I had finished with my last case the patient asked me to lend him £10."

* * *

"TOMMY, come up here and give me what you've got in your mouth," said the teacher, sternly.

"I wish I could—it's the toothache," replied Tommy.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

TO PREVENT INJURY BY THEIR LONG FINGER-NAILS IN FIGHT SCENES FOR "SECOND SHOT" BERNADENE HAYES AND LUCILLE BALL WORE CELLOPHANE THIMBLES ON THEIR FINGER TIPS.
$100 OF THE "STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE" BUDGET WAS SPENT DUPLICATING OLD-FASHIONED SULPHUR MATCHES WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR A FEW CENTS 60 YEARS AGO!
JAMES CAGNEY, WHO SHOOTS MEN WITHOUT COMPUNCTION ON THE SCREEN, NEVER HUNTS..... HE CAN'T BEAR TO KILL ANIMALS OR BIRDS!
BRUNO
5-12

Man with the paper: "Were you at the by-election. That's interesting. It was a good by-election, wasn't it?"

Candidate's Agent: "It was. In fact it was a farewell performance for us."

THE GUARDS recently received as a recruit a young man of education and culture who had failed to make good in other vocations. On his first day on the parade-ground he was utterly exhausted by several hours of marching up and down.

"Stand at ease!" ordered the officer at last.

"How wonderful is death!" muttered the recruit.

The officer turned like a flash. "Who said that?' he demanded.

The culprit smiled wanly as he replied: "Shelley, I believe, sir.'

* * *

FOR three days he had leaned over the fence, watching the A.R.P. demolition squad at work on the ruins.

Bowler hat on the back of his head, an old clay pipe stuck in one corner of his mouth, he just stood and stared without a word. Finally, towards the end of the third day, the foreman's nerves broke under this silent scrutiny. He went over to the solitary spectator.

"Listen," he said. "Haven't you got anything better to do than watch other people work? Or maybe you're interested in this particular property, eh?"

The man removed his pipe from his mouth.

"Well, in a sort of way, chum", he said. "I used to live ere!"

"Lumme!" exclaimed the foreman. Then he turned to his gang. "Pack up, boys." he shouted. "Here's the bloke we've been digging for."

* * *

TWO NEGROES were boasting about their family descent.

"Lemme tell you," said Rastus, "I kin trace ma ancestors back to the family tree!"

"Dat so?" exclaimed Mose. "Waal, dere's only two kinds ob things dat lives in trees—dem's birds and monkeys. And you ain't got no feathers!"

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Is acting in the films an immoral career?

A correspondent, writing to us, raises this question and goes on to observe:

"The vicious atmosphere inside the film studio is the real factor deterring parents from choosing films as a career for their children and if decent people of noble parentage and good education have to be attracted to film land, both for the sake of their own careers and for the betterment and improvement of the quality of our films in all directions, this vicious atmosphere has to be changed."

★

This Immoral Page!

Now the "Chroniclers" have no pretensions to being professors of ethics. It has been suggested by some people that, like the film studios, our Page, too, has a "vicious atmosphere"—because we have the audacity to write about and discuss "vicious" subjects like Sex In Prisons, campaign against Syphyllis, Artificial Insemination and "Birth Of A Baby"!

And yet, for the sake of our correspondent quoted above and others like him among our readers, we beg to lay down a few facts for their consideration.

★

Origin Of The Stigma

In the ancient days when man had not built for himself an artificial civilization of taboos, superstitions and irrational prejudices, dancing and singing and mimicry were a part of healthy communal life—a part of religion itself. Everyone was a dancer, everyone was a singer, everyone entertained everyone else! They were all actors and singers and so, naturally, no stigma was attached to the arts of entertainment.

It was only later on, during the decadent feudal period, that kings and courtiers, to satisfy their personal vanities, founded the institution of professional entertainers —Slave-girls, concubines, eunuchs, court dancers, court musicians, sing-song girls, mimics, clowns, buffoons, etc., etc. The kings and the noblemen retained these entertainers for their personal amusement. And what was once an expression of all that is beautiful in life was reduced to the vulgarities and perversions of a mercenary profession. No wonder that a stigma came to be attached to those who painted and sang and danced to please the whims of potentates (and impotentates!)

★

The Impersonal Box-Office

And that is the stigma that the artists of to-day have inherited from their feudal fore-runners. No longer need Art be debased, no longer are artists the plaything of the rich. Not individual plutocrats but the mass of the people to-day pay for the services of artists and instead of pandering to the whims and fancies of kings and nobles, the artists have to be guided by the impersonal Box-office—which, after all, is another name for public opinion. This public may be uninformed and often displays bad taste but at least it does not demand of artists participation in sex-orgies!

But among the other irrational prejudices that still persist, we continue to brand the artists as immoral—a sort of inferior species.

★

Who Is Immoral!

An incidental but relevant issue: What is immorality? And who is immoral?

Is a capitalist exploiter moral? Is a writer who sells his soul for money moral? Is a woman who marries for money moral? Is a doctor who sells bogus medicines moral?

And even if immorality is synonymous for unconventional sexual life, aren't there many libertines among Doctors and Lawyers and priests and clergymen and members of the so-called "society?"

The atmosphere in a film studio is no more vicious than in any other place where men and women work in close proximity. Occasional cases of emotional attachments and sexual adventures are as natural in a film studio as in a co-educational college.

The atmosphere of any place is the sum total of the character of its occupants. It doesn't need a philosopher to prove that the cultural refinement of the films and film studios will be in direct proportion to the number of refined and cultured people engaged in this work.

★

Too Good To Be Moral

Here is an opposite post-script to any discussion on morality. Lin Yutang, the Chinese humanist and philosopher, says: "There are some people who are too moral to be good; there are others who are too good to be moral".

Need we say we are all for the latter!

★

Life Sentence!

We find that the All-India Muslim Students' Federation has, at its Nagpur session, decided to remove the name of Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, from the roll of its Honorary Life Members.

The Life Honorary Membership of the Federation, we believe, was conferred on Mr. Huq last year as a recognition of his services to the community and the country.

But now that Mr. Huq has defied the League High Command and formed a Coalition Ministry in Bengal, he is no longer 'persona grata' with the Muslim Students' Federation which is, of course, the youth wing of the Muslim League.

We are sure Mr. Huq can do without the honorary life membership of the Muslim Students' Federation—as well as without the not so honorary membership of the Muslim League.

But the removal of his name from the register of honorary life members creates a strange precedent and raises interesting issues.

★

Mahatma Signed In Urdu

The Aligarh Muslim University Union, for instance, includes several Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu among its honorary life members. The honour was conferred on Gandhiji when he visited Aligarh about six or seven years ago. In the book which contains the signatures of many famous persons, one can still see the single word "Gandhi" signed in a sprawling hand-writing.

And this name "Gandhi" is signed in the Urdu script while Mr. M. A. Jinnah has signed in English!

To-day, we believe, the Aligarh students are largely influenced by the ideology of the Muslim League. Will they too follow the narrow-minded precedent created by the Muslim Students Federation and withdraw the honours conferred by them on dignitaries who are opponents of the Muslim League, and thus smash the tradition of an intellectual 'open-door' that the University Union had built for itself? We hope not.

★

Tilak And Sir Syed On Screen

Talking about the Aligarh Muslim University, we are given to understand that the life of its founder, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, is being filmed by a leading film studio of Bombay. This will be the first of a series of short films depicting the lives of famous men of India. A production unit, we believe, has already left for Aligarh to take shots of the University activities which will be incorporated in the film.

Even more interesting is the news that another local studio is shortly going to produce a similar short film based on the life of Tilak.

★

When Gandhiji Was Stoned And Beaten!

In an article in the London weekly, "Tit Bits" on "Why I Believe in Prayer", Mahatma Gandhi recalls a dramatic incident from his life in South Africa:

Perhaps the most dramatic example I can remember is something that occurred a good many years ago in South Africa.

There was at that time a law directed expressly against Indians in South Africa, and I had come there to oppose it. My ship was met by a hostile mob and I was advised to stay on board for the sake of my physical safety, for the crowd of men had come with the announced intention of lynching me.

I went ashore nevertheless. I was stoned and kicked and beaten a good deal; but I had prayed for the courage to face the mob, and that courage came and did not fail me.

★

Air Raids, Dreams And Films

In a recent number of "The Times' Educational Supplement" a correspondent wrote an interesting article describing the reaction of children to a heavy air-raid. Dreams, it is stated, proved to be very ordinary with rather less exciting content than usual One child of 12 whose house had been demolished and who was rescued from under the "debree" described its dream as follows:—

"'I dreamt that I was in America with my auntie and her two sons. The ship I went on was the "Queen Mary.....". When we went straight to my auntie,, who lived in a sky-scraper. We went in the lift right to the top of the building, which they call the Penhouse. When we got to my auntie's door we rang the bell. A black maid came to the door and showed us in. My auntie was dressing for dinner, so the maid showed us in a lovely room where there was a big fire burning. After a little while my auntie came in. She was very glad to see us. Then she asked us to stay to have dinner with her. That night we all slept in a lovely room. Next morning I woke up and found it was all a dream."

It is interesting to see the accuracy of this child's memory of its visit to the cinema comments "Sight And Sound", for the whole of this dream is pure cinema and ordinary comedy and drama.

Jānte Hain!

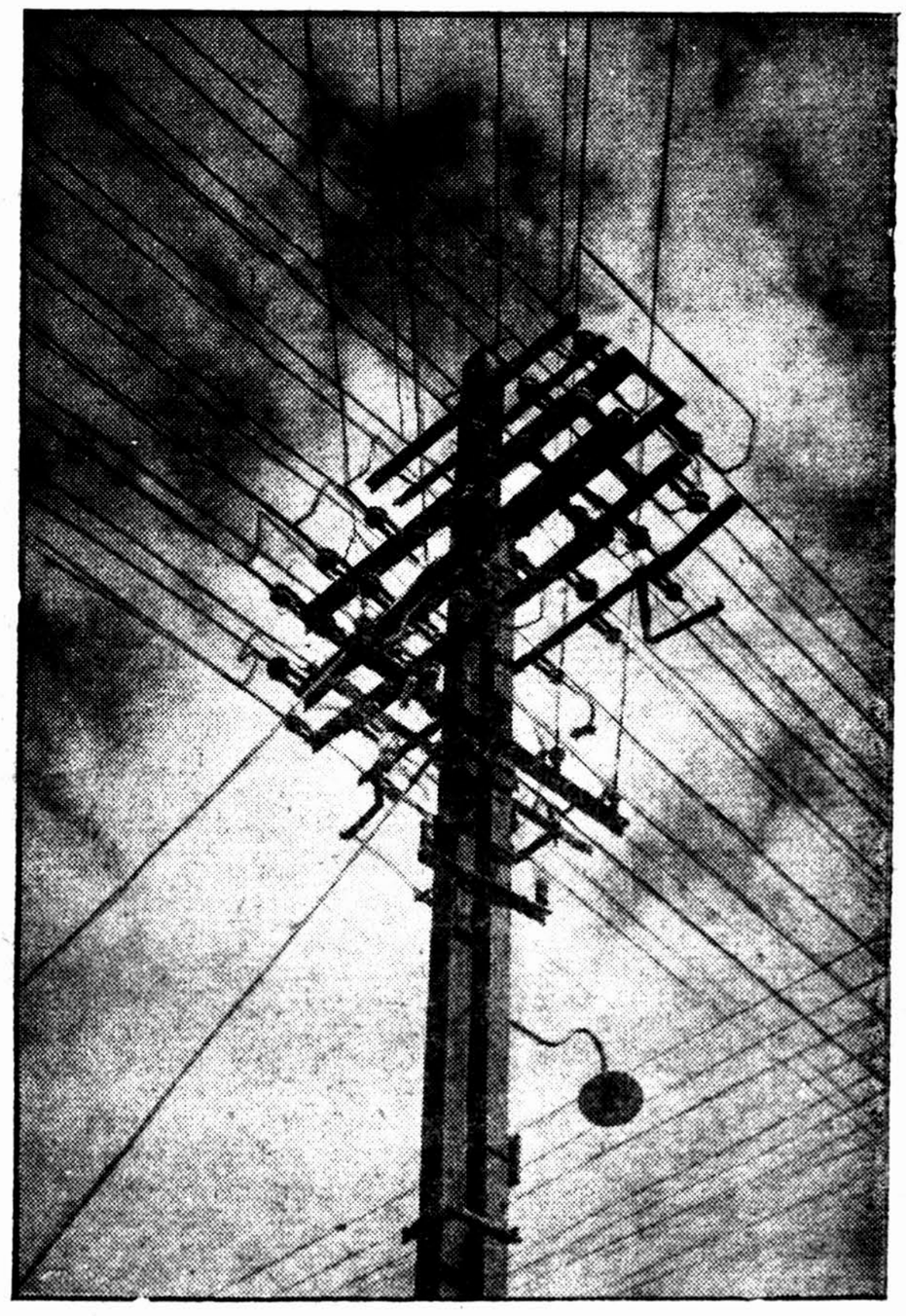
(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *The War of The Roses.*
2. *(a) Russian wine, (b) Bohemian dance, (c) Munition works in Czechoslovakia.*
3. *According to classic traditions, women are not allowed to dance in Kathakali style.*
4. *(a) D. H. Lawrence, (b) A. S. M. Hutchinson, (c) Saratchandra Chetterji, (d) K. M. Munshi.*
5. *The Press. (The three Estates of the (Realm in Britain are the Lords, the Clergy and the Commons).*

CLUCK-CLUCK-CLUCK...

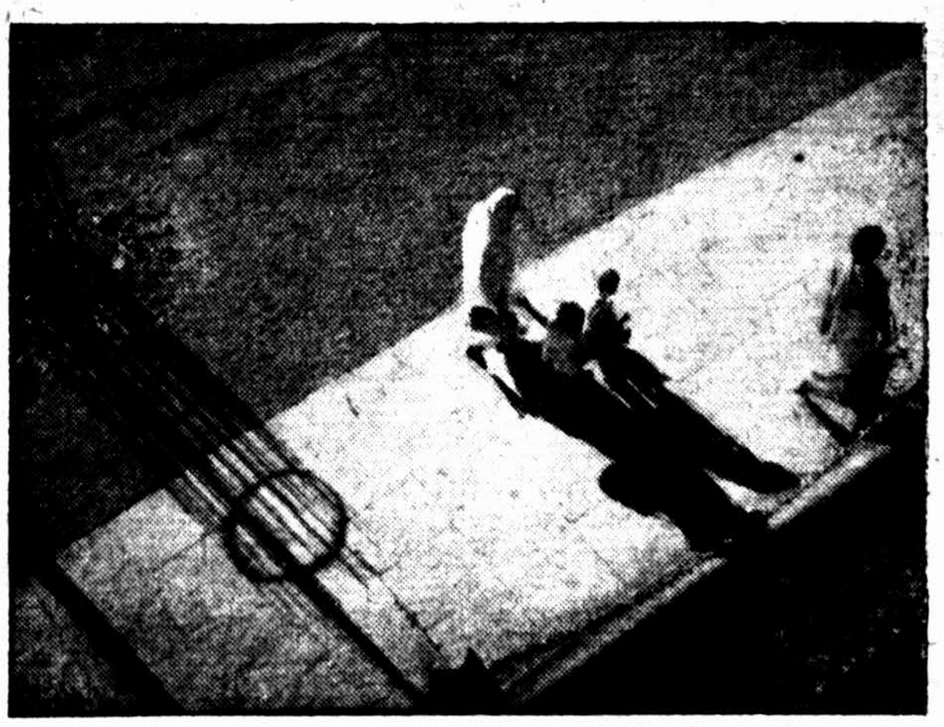
Mrs. Duck gives them a swimming lesson
—Chimanlal Trivedi.

Sunlit Corridor
—B. F. Ferreira.



Age Of Electricity
—M. J. Vyarawalla.

Livelihood
—Chiman Mewada.



Shadows
—B. F. Ferreira.

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